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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation).

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और सूचनाएं

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 27th July 1974

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

6th July 1974

1514/Cal/74. The standard Oil Company. Recovery of acrylonitrile or methacryl lonitrile by condensation.

1515/Cal/74. Secim and Societe de Vente de l'Aluminium Pechiney. A method and a device for manufacture of a product rolled continuously from a blank obtained by continuous casting into a grooved wheel.

1516/Cal/74. Patax Trust reg. Tape-Fastener.

1517/Cal/74. Pfizer Inc. Process for preparing quinoxaline di-N-oxide. (November 3, 1974). [Divisional date March 6, 1971].

1518/Cal/74. Inventa A. G. fur Forschung und Patentverwertung, Zurich. Process for reacting nitric oxide with hydrogen.

8th July 1974

1519/Cal/74. John Wyeth & Brother Limited. Oxazoles. (December 15, 1966). [Divisional date November 17, 1967].

1520/Cal/74. Fabbrica Italiana Magneti Marelli S.p.A. Improvements in or relating to ignition distributors for internal combustion engines.

1521/Cal/74. Bata India Limited. Method and apparatus for producing printed rubber foxing.

1522/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds. (July 10, 1973).

1523/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds. (July 10, 1973).

1524/Cal/74. Sandvik Aktiebolag. Percussion drill rod.

1525/Cal/74. Societe Anonyme dite : O.P.I. Textile. Device for the pneumatic squeezing of a continuosly moving thread.

1526/Cal/74. J. F. Baldwin. High temperature alloys.

1527/Cal/74. Sun Oil Company. Telemetering system for boreholes.

1528/Cal/74. Elitex—Zavody textilniho strojirenstvi, generalni reditelstvi. Device for forming a yarn reserve upon simultaneous forming of a yarn.

1529/Cal/74. (1) Z. S. Korolkova, (2) A. S. Livshitsin, (3) K. N. Azuzyarov, (4) M. I. Breiman, (5) E. M. Kukartsev, (6) I. P. Lipka, (7) A. I. Lukashov, (8) A. I. Lukyanov, (9) V. V. Orlyansky, (10) V. V. Kharlamova, (11) I. V. Garmonov, (12) A. S. Estrin and (13) M. B. Kopyloy, Method to control optimum ratio of components in complex organometallic catalysts.

9th July 1974

1530/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. An improved design of multi-channel multi-band tv antenna.

1531/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the production of metol (n-methyl-p-aminophenol sulphate), a photographic developer from p-aminophenol.

1532/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to inhibition of corrosion of steel in cooling water systems without chromate.

1533/Cal/74. Chloride Legg Limited. Automatic electric battery charging apparatus. (July 9, 1973). [Addition to No. 125534].

1534/Cal/74. Engineering Components Limited. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of gaskets. (July 13, 1973).

1535/Cal/74. FMC Corporation Herbicidal isothiazolylureas.

1536/Cal/74. Industriele Ordernemimg Wavin N. V. A method and device for forming grooves. [Divisional date March 25, 1972].

1537/Cal/74. Everett Medical Products Limited. Surgical device. (July 20, 1973).

1538/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds. (July 11, 1973).

1539/Cal/74. Hugh Eamon Couper Gormlie and J. R. Dalziel Casings Limited. Improvements in prepacked disposable dressings. (July 9, 1973).

10th July 1974

1540/Cal/74. B. T. B. Benoit Le Tapis Brosse. Method of and apparatus for making a plushtype cloth.

1541/Cal/74. Olaf Fjeldsend A/S. Apparatus for magnetic treatment of a flowing liquid.

1542/Cal/74. Coventry Climax Engines Limited. Industrial fork lift trucks.

1543/Cal/74. Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Power generating arrangement employing synchronous dynamo-electric machine having improved dynamic and transient activity.

1544/Cal/74. E. H. West, L. J. West, A. A. West, L. B. West and K. H. West. Improved hive entryway. (July 11, 1973).

1545/Cal/74. A. Bratland. Improved method for the production of cheese.

1546/Cal/74. D. Bruhm. Angular guidance arrangement for conveyor belt systems.

1547/Cal/74. Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corporation. Evaporation apparatus.

1548/Cal/74. Burroughs Corporation. Firmware loader for load time binding.

11th July 1974

1549/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or related to production of soluble granules used in making cellular metal.

1550/Cal/74. Black, Sivalls & Bryson Inc. High temperature material introduction apparatus.

1551/Cal/74. Snia Viscosa Societa' Nazionale Industria Applicazioni Viscosa S.p.A. Method for the preparation of unsaturated linear polyfunctional compounds and unsaturated industrial products and their unsaturated or saturated derivatives obtained thereby.

1552/Cal/74. Dunlop Limited. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of tubes. (July 18, 1973).

1553/Cal/74. Dr. C. Otto & Comp. Gmbh. Device for quenching towers of coke ovens.

1554/Cal/74. Dr. C. Otto & Comp. Gmbh. Coke-side shed for coke ovens.

1555/Cal/74. Dr. C. Otto & Comp. Gmbh. Levelling device for coke ovens.

1556/Cal/74. The Upjohn Company. Process for the preparation of prostaglandins. [Divisional date June 17, 1970].

1557/Cal/74. G. Ickes. Load bearing wall element as part of a limited space for the erection of prefabricated buildings.

1558/Cal/74. Burroughs Corporation. Automatic chain identification method and apparatus for chain printers.

1559/Cal/74. Oy Keskuslaboratorio-Centrallaboratorium Ab. Method for the removal of hemicellulose from hemicellulose containing caustic liquors in process circulation.

12th July 1974

1560/Cal/74. C. A. V. Limited. Liquid fuel injection pumping apparatus. (July 14, 1973).

1561/Cal/74. Cryoplants Limited. Air separation. (July 18, 1973).

1562/Cal/74. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Pump or motor. (July 19, 1973).

1563/Cal 74. M. Baermann. Eddy-current and hysteresis brake for track-bound vehicles.

1564/Cal/74. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. New disazo pigments, process for their preparation and their use.

1565/Cal/74. Dr. C. Otto & Comp. Gmbh. A horizontal coke oven having cross regenerators.

1566/Cal/74. Snam Progetti S.p.A. Process for separating diolefins from mixtures containing the same.

1567/Cal/74. Basf Aktiengesellschaft. Apparatus for the continuous manufacture of endless foams.

1568/Cal. 74. Robert Hudson (Raletrux) Limited. Tank sweeping method and apparatus.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

25th June 1974

244/Bom/74. N. N. Shah. An auxiliary device for locks, padlocks, and like fastening means.

245/Bom/74. P. N. Shah. Improvements on or relating to dead/live centres.

26th June 1974

246/Bom/74. Nima Private Limited. An improved blade arrangement for light duty electric fans.

247/Bom/74. Nima Private Limited. An equipment such as a rack or a shelf.

27th June 1974

248/Bom/74. Danfoss A/S. Connecting means for fitting on the rear side of a heating unit.

249/Bom/74. Jp Engineering Private Limited. Mathematical instrument consisting of an improved compass-*cum*-divider.

28th June 1974

250/Bom/74. S. K. Oswal. Oswal septic tank.

251/Bom/74. R. N. Shroff. Improvements in or relating to fluid mixers.

252/Bom/74. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited. Improvements in or relating to the beneficiation of titaniferrous ores.

253/Bom/74. Estrela Batteries Ltd. Improvements in or relating to leakproof dry cells.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE, (MADRAS BRANCH)

3rd July 1974

113/Mas/74. (1) R. K. Viswanath, (2) V. Subramanian and (3) N. Kumar. A device for use with telephones for transmitting electrical impulses, corresponding to the digits of the telephone number to be called, to the telephone exchange.

114/Mas/74. P. B. Mathur and N. Muniyandi. Improvements in or relating to Fuel Cells.

4th July 1974

115/Mas/74. I. J. Abraham. A novel system of cooling for fast moving vehicles and carriages.

ALTERATION OF DATE

123661. Ante-dated to May 8, 1968.

129731. Ante-dated to January 21, 1967.

130931. Ante-dated to May 15, 1969.

135961. Ante-dated to April 7, 1972.

(529/Cal/74).

135962. Ante-dated to April 7, 1972.

(530/Cal/74).

135965. Ante-dated to April 1, 1972.

(321/Cal/74).

135967. Ante-dated to October 21, 1971.
(1517/Cal/73).

135968. Ante-dated to April 2, 1971.
(2110/72).

135969. Ante-dated to April 2, 1971.
(2111/72).

135970. Ante-dated to April 2, 1971.
(2112/72).

135971. Ante-dated to April 2, 1971.
(2113/72).

135972. Ante-dated to April 2, 1971.
(2114/72).

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS $55E_1$ 89487

A METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VACCINES.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED, OF 183—193, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 89487 filed August 19, 1963.

Convention date August 22, 1962 (32349/62) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims. No drawings

A method for the production of a concentrated foot and mouth disease vaccine, which comprises the step of adding two different hydrophillic organic polymers to an aqueous suspension containing living attenuated foot-and-mouth disease virus particles to form an aqueous two-phase system so as to make the phase in which the virus preferentially collects smaller in volume than the original virus suspension, and then separating the phase preferentially containing the virus.

CLASS 32C & $55E_1$. 93442.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING POLYSACCHARIDES HAVING ANTICANCER ACTIVITY.

KAKEN KAGAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA, OF 31, KAMI-FUJIMAE-CHO, KOMAGOME, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 93442 filed April 23, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A process for the production of polysaccharide having anticancer activity, which comprises treating a stock selected from the group consisting of molasses and raw sugar prepared from sugarcane and the liquor extracted by hot water from the leaves and stems of plants of the family Gramineae, the treatment comprising in any order the three steps of

(1) acidifying and discarding the precipitate formed;

(2) salting out by saturating with an inorganic salt, collecting the precipitate and dissolving it in water to form a solution for subsequent treatment; and

(3) deionizing by passage through a column of a strongly acidic cation exchange resin and a column of a strongly basic anion exchange resin and collecting the effluent,

and concluding the treatment by isolating the polysaccharide in a known manner such as herein described.

CLASS 32C+F3a. 99425.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ACETYL DERIVATIVES FROM CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES.

VEB ARZNEIMITTELWERK DRESDEN, OF RADEBEUL 1, POSTFACH 89/90, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

Application No. 99425 filed on May 10, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings

Process for production of acetyl derivatives from cordiac glycosides characterized in that the glycosides are first dissolved directly in acetic anhydride at its boiling temperature without any additional solvents and are then avetylated at reflux temperature until the desired degree of avetylation is reached.

CLASS $32F_1$. 108970.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-[SUBSTITUTED AMINOALKYL]-2-ALKOXY-5-HALOBENZAMIDES.

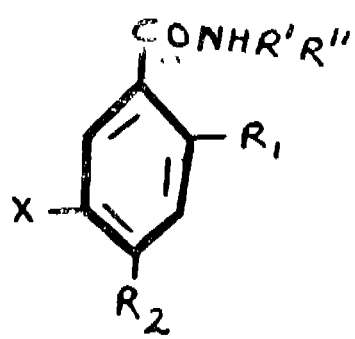
SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE OF 46, BLD. DE LA-TOUR-MAUBOURG, PARIS 7 EME, FRANCE.

Application No. 108970 filed January 21, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for the preparation of N-tertiary aminoalkyl-2-alkoxy-5-halobenzamides of formula VI



in which :

—R_1 is an alkoxy radical with 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

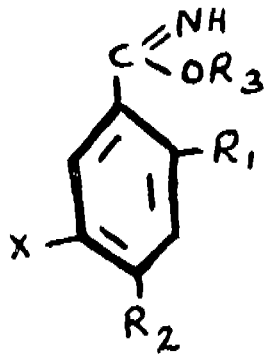
—R_2 is a nitro or amino radical,

—R' is an alkylene grouping, such as : methylene, ethylene, propylene, 2-methylpropylene, butylene or pentylene,

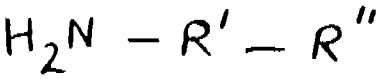
—R'' is a monoalkylamino or dialkylamino grouping in which the alkyl radicals can form a ring, with or without nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur, such as for example morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidyl, imidazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl or piperazino,

—X is a halogen such as for example chlorine, bromine or fluorine.

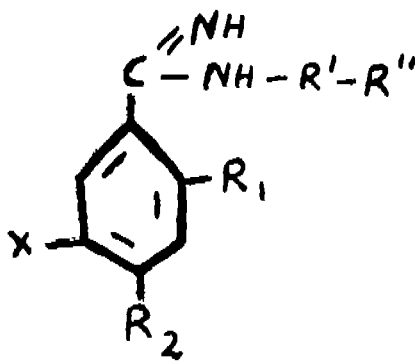
which comprises reacting an alkyl ester of a 2-alkoxy-5-halobenzimidic acid of the general formula III



or a salt thereof with amine of general formula IV.



in which R′, R″, R_1, R_2 and X are as defined above so as to obtain a salt of N-[substituted aminoalkyl]-2-alkoxy-5-halobenzamidine of general formula V



(R′, R″, R_1, R_2 and X are as defined above), which can be very easily transformed into corresponding di- salts of benzamidines, which benzamidines, by hydrolysis, give the corresponding N-[substituted aminoalkyl]-2-alkoxy-5-halobenzamides of general formula VI shown in the drawings, which are formed into a salt with an avid, if desired.

CLASS 55E1. 109987.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STABLE, HEPATITISFREE SERUM.

BIOTEST-SERUM-INSTITUT GMBH, OF FLUGHAFENSTRASSE, 4, FRANKFURT/MAINNIEDERRAD, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 109987 filed March 29, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings

A proces for the preparation of lipoprotein-free, stable and sterile serum, characterised in that blood serum or blood plasma is intimately mixed with 250 to 500 mg, of colloidal silicic acid per gram of total protein, and after separaiton of the silicic acid by known methods, is either irradiated with UV light and then filtered sterile or first filtered sterile and then irradiated with UV light.

CLASS 55E4. 118805.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A UNIFORM, STABLE ANTIBACTERIAL COMPOSITION.

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY, OF 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 118805 filed November 30, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a uniform, stable antibacterial composition which comprises intimately admixing one part by weight of sulfisoxa zole with about 0.10 to about 0.50 parts by weight of a member selected from the group consisting of ampicilling and hetacillin, in a nontoxic, pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

CLASS 32F3d. 111799

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-ALKYCYCLOPENTANE-1, 3-DIONES.

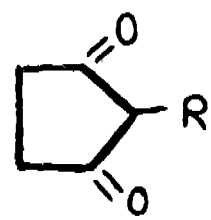
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, OF 685 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 111799 filed August 2, 1967.

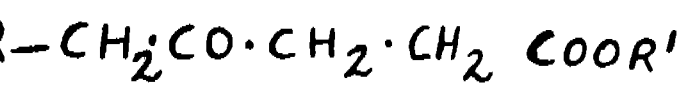
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims

A process for the preparation of a 2-alkylcyclopentane-1, 3-dione of the general formula



whercin R is an alkyl group of from 1 to 20 carbon atoms which process comprises a -keto ester of the general formula



wherein R has the meaning given above and $COOR^1$ is an esterified carboxyl group, with a sodium or potassium hydride condensing agent.

CLASS $32F_1+F_3d$. 115555.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 6-(α-SULFOAMINOPHENYLACETAMIDO) PENICILLANIC ACIDS AND 6-(α-SULFOAMINOTHIENYLACETAMIDO) PENICILLNANIC ACIDS.

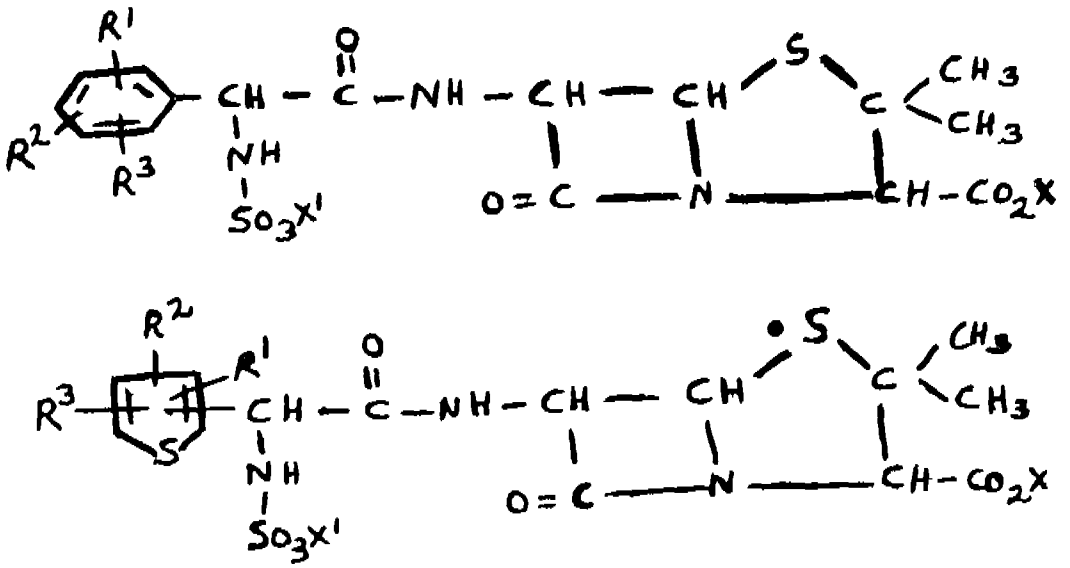
BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY, AT THOMPSON ROAD, EAST SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 115555 filed April 22, 1968.

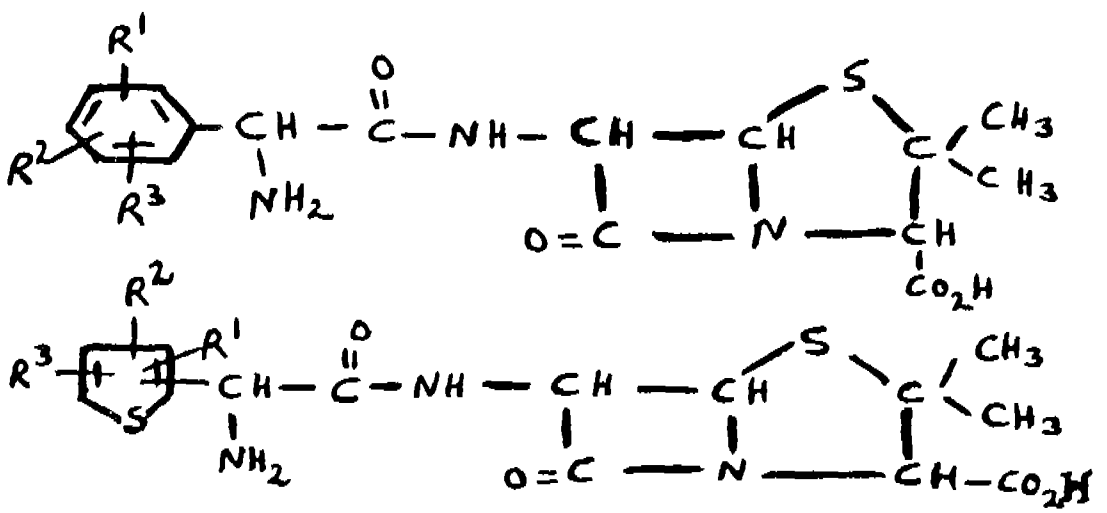
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the preparation of penicilline selected from those of the formula



wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 each are selected from hydrogen, nitro, di (lower) alkylamino, (lower) alkyl (lower) alkoxy, sulfamyl, halogen and trifluoromethyl X and X are each selected from hydrogen, nontoxic metallic cations, the ammonium cation and nutoxic, pharmaceutically acceptable substituted ammonium cations; which process comprises reacting a cationic salt of a penicillin selected from those of the formulas



wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are as described above, or mono- or polyhydrate thereof, with a sulfur trioxide complex, in an inert solvent at a temperature of from about —20°C, to about 50°C.

CLASS 32[2]b. 115810.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NOVEL 2-ARYLBENZO(B) THIOPHEN-3 (2H)-ONE-1, 1-DIOXIDES AND 2-ARYLNAPHTHO (2,3-B) THIOPHEN-3 (2H)-ONE-1, 1-DIOXIDES.

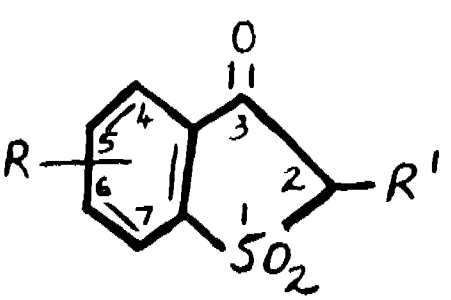
PFIEZER INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 115810 filed May 8, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

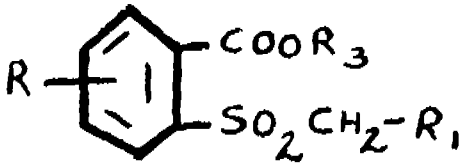
A process for preparaing 2-arylbenzo (b) thiophen or [2-salt of a penicillin selected from those of the formulas



wherein R is $-CF_3$, $-CH_3$, NO_2 or the residue of a fused benzene ring attached to positions 5 and 6 and R_1 is phenyl, tolyl, methoxyphenyl, nitrophenyl, halophenyl, trifluoromethylphenyl; trifluoromethylthiophenyl trifluoromethylsulfinylphenyl trifluoromethylsulfonylphenyl α-, and β-*naphthyl*,

characterized by

reacting a base as herein described with an ester of the formula



wherein R and R_1 are as defined above and R_3 is a lower alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or aralkyl group.

CLASS 32C+F2b 120712

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING 6-AMINO PENICILLANIC ACIDS.

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, OF BEECHAM HOUSE, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Application No. 120712 filed on April 3, 1969.

Convention date April 5, 1968 (16446/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims—No Drawings.

A process for preparing 6-aminopenicillanic acid which comprises contacting benzylpenicillin or phenoxymethylpenicillin or a non-toxic salt thereof in the presence of water with a water-insoluble enzyme which is known to split the amido bond in penicillins and which is bonded to a water solution from the soldi material; and recovering the 6-aminopenicillanic acid therefrom.

CLASS 32F3d & 55E4. 121556.

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING POLYHYDROXYPHENYL-CHROMONES WHICH STABILISE THE CELL STRUCTURE AND THE CYTOMETABOLISM.

DR. MADAUS & CO., OF OSTMERHEIMER STR. 198, KOLN-MERHEIM, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 121556 filed May 28, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

Process for obtaining polyhdroxyphenyl-chromones which stabilise the cell structure and the cytometabolism, wherein the dried fruit of *Silybum marianum Gaertn.* is subjected to high mechanical pressure in order to free it from the main amount of the fatty oil present therein, the pressed residue, which contains residual oil to about 5-10%, is exhaustively extracted with ethyl acetate extract is evaporated, the oily-greasy, partially lumpy dried residue obtained, which contains about 20-30% of active material, is dissolved to give and approximately 2% by weight solution, in the lower phase of a ternary solvent system for the separation of undesired accompanying materials said ternary system consisting of water, methanol and petroleum ether, centrifuged until clear for the removal of flocculent solid material particles subjected in this solvent system to a multiplicative partition in countercurrent and the lower phase separated off and evaporated in a vacuum to give a brownish powder containing 70-80% polyhdroxyphenyl-chromones.

CLASS 32F2b & 55E4. 123647.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING α-CARBOXYBENZYL PENICILLIN.

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, OF BEECHAM HOUSE, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Application No. 123647 filed October 21, 1969.

Convention date October 23, 1968 (50204/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing α-carboxybenzylpenicillin or a non-toxic salt thereof, which process comprises reacting 6-aminopenicillanic acid or a salt thereof with a 6-oxo-α-phenylacryloyl halide of the formula :

C_6H_5. (C:CO). CO Hal

wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine.

CLASS 32F2a. 127743.

A PROCESS FOR OBTAINING COLCHICINE FROM A NEW PLANT SOURCE.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA,

Application No. 127743 filed July 28, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A process for obtaining colchicine by extracting plant material with polar solvent followed by dilution with water, pH adjustment and re-extraction with ethylene dichloride to obtain colchicine characterised in that the plant material consists of *Iphigenia stellata.*

CLASS 32F2a. 123661.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING DERIVATIVES OF BENZOIC ACID.

PFIZER INC. FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHAS. PFIZER & CO. INC, OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

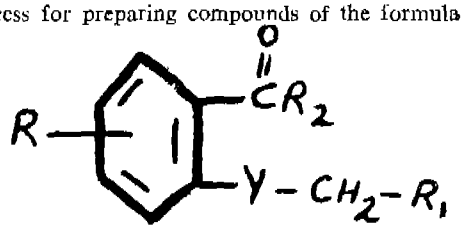
Application No. 123661 filed October 22, 1969.

Division of Application No. 115810 filed May 8, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing compounds of the formula IA

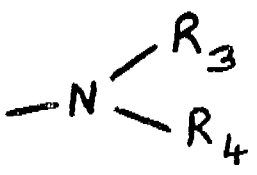


wherein R is methyl, trifluoromethyl, nitro or the residue of a fused benzo ring attached to positions 4 and 5,

Y is —S—

R_1 is phenyl, tolyl, methoxyphenyl, nitrophenyl halophenyl, trifluoromethylphenyl, trifluoromethylthiophenyl, trifluoromethylsulfinylphenkl, trifluoromethylsulfonylphenyl, α-, or β—naphthyl,

R_2 is a group of formula V.



wherein R_3 and R_4 are the same or different and are H, lower alkyl or up to 6 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms, carbalkoxyalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms, and also wherein R_3, R_4 and the nitrogen atom taken together form a heterocyclic ring such as pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, piperazino and N-(lower) alkyl piperazino

R_1 is $-OR_5$ wherein R_5 is H, lower alkyl of up to 6 carbons, haloalkyl of up to 6 carbons, alkoxyalkyl of up to 6 carbons, carbalkoxyalkyl of up to 6 carbons, benzyl or substituted benzyl,

and the pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts or acid addition salts, which comprises condensing a penylcarboxylic acid derivative of the formula IB

wherein Z is CN or COR_2 and R and R_2 are as defined above with

R_1-CH_2-S-alkali metal

and then converting the CN group to $-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-R_2$, wherein R_2 is OH and, if desired, forming the pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts or acid addition salts, by methods known *per se*.

CLASS 32F1. 129731.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-ALKOXY-5-HALOBENZIMIDIC ACIDS.

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE, OF 46, BLD. DE LA-TOUR-MAUBOURG, PARIS 7EME, FRANCE.

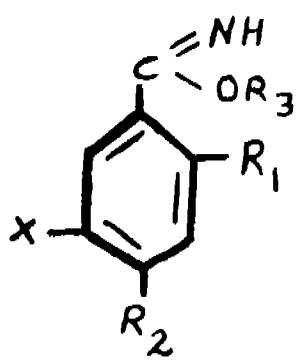
Application No. 129731 filed December 24, 1970.

Division of Application No. 108970 filed January 21, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for the preparation of 2-alkoxy-5-halobenzimidic acid derivatives of general formula



in which:

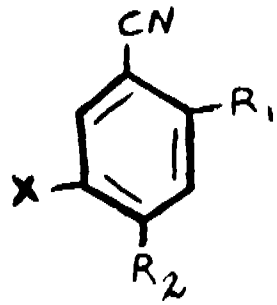
—R_1 is an alkoxy radical with 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

—R_2 is a nitro or amino radical,

—R_4 is an alkyl grouping of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and

—X is a halogen such as for example chlorine, bromine or fluorine,

which comprises treating a nitrile of general formula



shown in the drawings, in which R_1, R_2 and X are as defined above with an alcohol of formula

$$R_3 - OH$$

in which R_3 is as defined above.

CLASS 32F2a+F2b+F2c. 129800.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N,N'-DIACYL-HYDRAZINE DERIVATIVES.

RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETI GYAR RT., OF 21, GYOMROI UT., BUDAPEST X, HUNGARY.

Application No. 129800 filed December 31, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of N,N'-diacyl-hydrazides of the general formula I

$$X - NH - O - \underset{\underset{R}{|}}{CH} - CO - NH - NH - Ac \qquad (I)$$

wherein X represents hydrogen or an acyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms optionally substituted by an aminoxy group, R represents hydrogen or an alkyl group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms optionally substituted by phenyl and Ac is the acyl group of a heterocyclic or lower (C_1-C_6) alkane carboxylic acid unsubstituted or substituted by a phenyl hydroxyl amino or aminoxy group, as well as the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof and/or the optically active isomers of such compounds containing an asymmetric carbon atom, which comprises reacting an α-aminoxy-carboxylic acid derivative of the general formula II

$$A - NH - O - \underset{\underset{R}{|}}{CH} - CO - B \qquad (II)$$

wherein A represents an acyl radical or when in the end product X represents hydrogen atom, A is a radical capable to the temporary protection of the amino group preferably a carbobenzoxy or tert-butoxycarbonyl radical, R has the same meaning as above, and B represents a hydroxyl group or a group capable to activate the carboxyl group, preferably a pentachlorophenoxy group, with a hydrazide of the general formula III

$$H_2N - NH - Ac \qquad (III)$$

wherein Ac has the same meaning as above, and optionally converting the obtained product of the formula I into an acid addition salt and/or resolving the product obtained in racemic form into the optical antipodes.

CLASS 32F1. 130931.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 6-HALOSTEROID OXAZOLINES.

GRUPPO LEPETIT S.P.A., OF VIA ROBERTO LEPETIT 8, MILAN, ITALY.

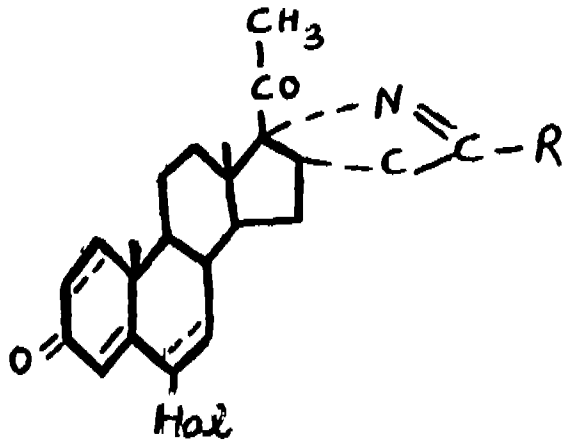
Application No. 130931 filed April 12, 1971.

Division of Application No. 121357 filed May 15, 1969,

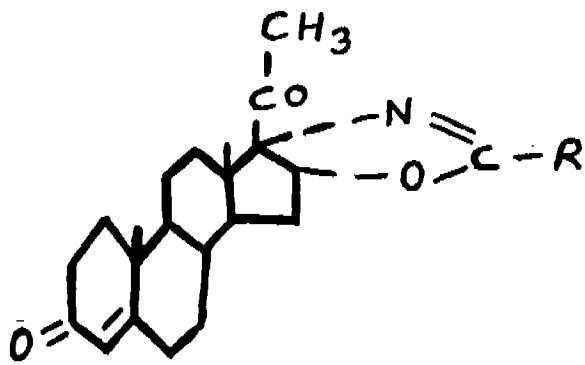
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

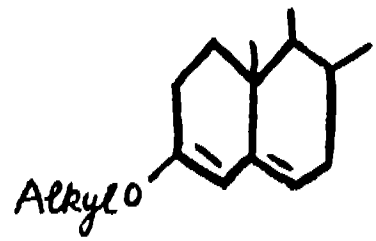
A process for preparing a compound of the formula shown in Fig.



wherein R is a member of the class consisting of hydrogen lower alkyl and phenyl, Hal represents fluorine and chlorine, the dotted line indicates an optional additional bond at position 6, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula shown in Fig.



wherein R has the above significance with a tri-lower alkyl orthoformate in the presence of p-toluenesulphonic acid in an organic solvent, contacting the obtained 3,5-diene-3-alkoxy-derivative of the partial formula shown in Fig.



with an overquimolecular amount of an agent selected from N-chlorosuccinimide and perchloryl fluoride in an organic solvent, treating the formed 4-ene-6-halo-derivative with hydrogen chloride in an organic solvent, whereby the corresponding 6α-halo isomer is obtained, and, if desired, dehydrogenating the latter compound into the corresponding 4, 6-diene or 1, 4, 6-triene with an overequimolecular amount of chloranil.

CLASS 32A1 & 62C1. 132553.

A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DISAZO COMPOUNDS.

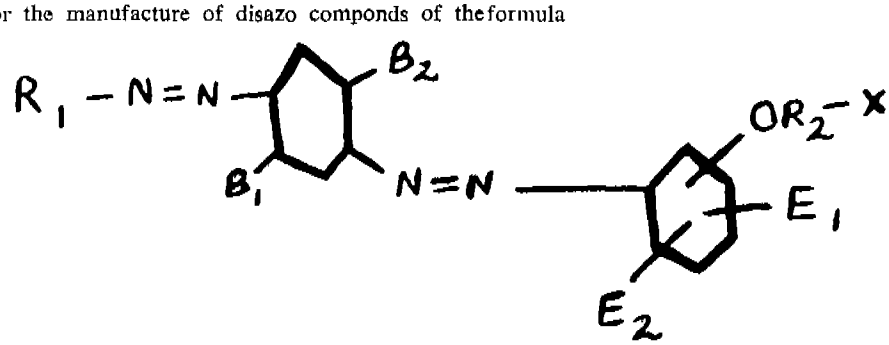
CIBA-GEIGY AG, OF 141, KLYBECKSTRASSE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 132553 filed August 17, 1971.

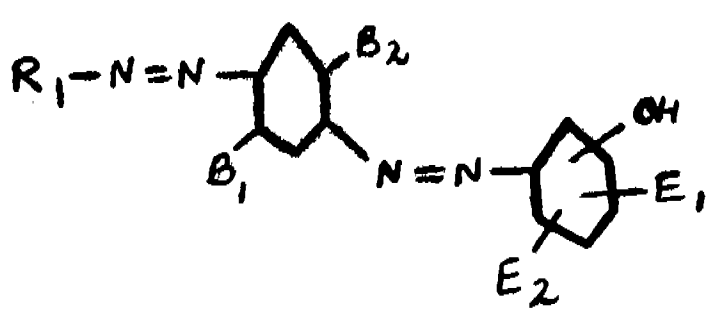
Appropriate office for opopsition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcuta.

12 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of disazo componds of theformula



in which R_1 represents a sulphobenzene or sulphonaphthalene radical, B_1, B_2, E_1 and E_2 each represents a hydrogen atom, a low molecular alkyl or alkoxy radical, R_2 represents a low molecular alkylene radical, X represents a functional radical such as herein defined and $-OR_2-X$ in which R_2 and X have the meaning given above is in the ortho- or para-position to the azo bridge, wherein compounds of the formula



in which R_1, B_1 and B_2 have the meanings given above, E_1 and E_2 each represent a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or a low molecular alkyl or alkoxy radical, the hydroxy group or the hydroxy groups are etherified with appropriate etherifying agents such as herein defined.

CLASS 32F[1]. 133213.

FLUORINATION OF URACIL AND RELATED PYRIMIDINES.

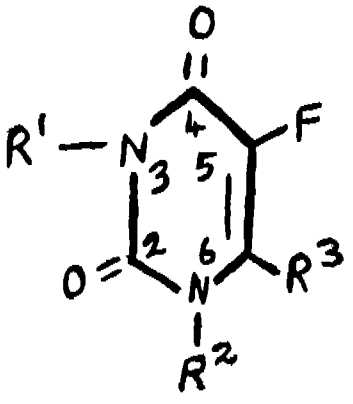
RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE AND CHEMISTRY INC., OF 49 AMHERST STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02142, U.S.A.

Application No. 133213 filed October 12, 1971.

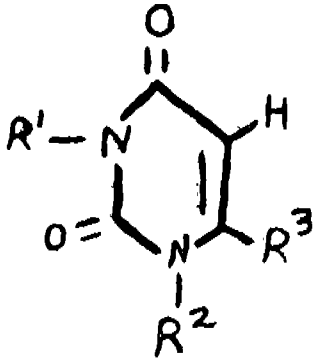
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A process for the preparation of compounds of the formula



(Where R^1 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are alkyl groups or hydrogen atoms; and R^2 is an alkyl group, a hydrogen atom or a sugar residue) whereby a compound of the formula



(where R^1, R^2 and R^3 have the above meanings) is reacted with a hypofluorite, the fluoroxy group of which is covalently bonded to an inert electron attracting group, or is reacted with elemental fluorine diluted with an inert gas, to introduce a fluorine atom at the 5-position; followed, where an atom or group is introduced at the 6-position by heating and/or treating the product with base to eliminate said atom or group together with the hydrogen atom at the 5-position and thereby yield the required 5, 6-double bond.

CLASS 121, 128K & 148H. 133273.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF RARE EARTH OXYHALIDE PHOSPHORS OF REDUCED AFTERGLOW.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF 1 RIVER ROAD, SCHENECTADY 5, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 133273 filed October 19, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings

Process for the preparation of a rare earth oxyhalide phosphor of reduced afterglow having the general formula:

$$M_{1-w-y}OX : Tb_w\ Yb_y$$

wherein M is an element selected from the group consisting of La and Gd: X is an element selected from the group consisting of Cl and Br; w is from 0.0005 to 0.3 moles per mole of the selected oxyhalide; and y is from 0.00005 to 0.005 moles per mole of the selected oxyhalide which comprises forming oxalates of lanthanum or gadolinium, activated with terbium and ytterbium by a method as herein defined, converting the same into mixed oxides of lanthanum or gadolinium, activated with terbium and ytterbium, by a method as herein defined, and blending the same with ammonium chloride or bromide to form terbium-activated lanthanum or gadolinium oxyhalide containing ytterbium.

CLASS 32F1+F2b & 55E4. 133303.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2, 4-DIAMINO—5—BENZYLPYRIMIDINES.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED, OF 183-193 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1., ENGLAND.

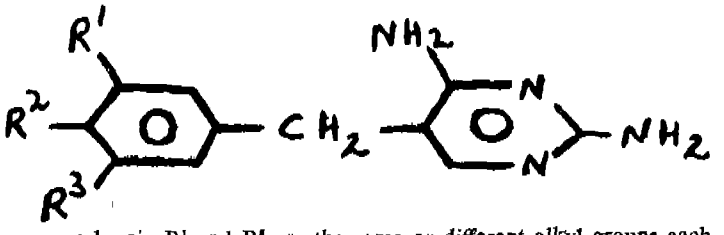
Application No. 133303 filed October 21, 1971.

Convention date October 22, 1970 (50350/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

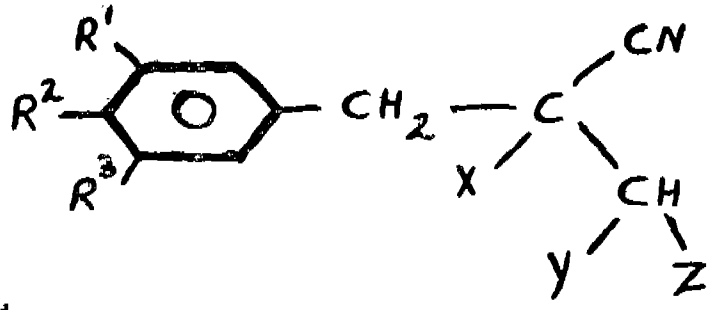
12 Claims

A method of preparing a 2-4-diamino-5-benzylpyrimidine of formula



wherein R^1 and R^3 are the same or different alkyl groups each having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms and wherein R^2 is an alkyl or alkoxy group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms which comprises:

the reaction of guanidine with a compound of general formula



wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are as defined above, and wherein either: (a) X and Y taken together represent an additional bond when Z represents:

(i) the group NR^1R^5 which is an aliphatic heterocyclic or aromatic amino group, wherein R^4 and R^5 cannot both be hydrogen atoms, or (ii) an alkoxy or alkylthio group; or

(b) X is a hydrogen atom when Y and Z each represent an alkoxy group or taken together represent an alkylene dioxy group.

CLASS 8_a-A_1. 133472.

A METHOD OF PREPARING TEXTURIZED PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS USEFUL AS A MEAT ANALOG INGREDIENT.

A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133472 filed on November 3, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims

A method of preparing a textured protein composition of an improved meat like texture, which comprises:

(a) providing a plurality of hydrated extrudate pieces in a manner such as herein described characterised as containing a on a solid weight basis a minor amount of water soluble carbohydrates and protein as a principle constituent, which extrudates individually comprise a cellular, reticulated structure of a multiplicity of fibres bonded to one another, the fibres being enshrouded by a matrix of water soluble constituents with a plurality of pores and channels communicating within the matrix the pores and channels being oriented predominatly in juxtaposition to the fizres and separated from one another by cellular walls comprised of the fibres and a matrix of water soluble constituents,

(b) collapsing the cellular structure of the hydrated extrudate by subjecting in a manner such as herein described the hydrated extrudate to a sufficient amount of force to collapse the cellular walls of the extrudate and thereby provide a texturised protein composition.

CLASS 185B. 133572.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE FERMENTATION OF TEA.

ARUMBULIYUR CUMANDUR KRISHNASWAMI KRISHNASWAMI AND CHIRANJILALJI HARIPRASAD BOTH OF MS.
WALKER & GREIG, NO. 90, MOWBRAYS ROAD, MADRAS-18, INDIA.

Application No. 133572 filed November 1971.

Convention date November 17, 1970 (54691/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

9 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the fermentation of tea leaves, and including the steps of feeding moist tea leaves through a drum, and passing a stream of air at an appropriate temperature and humidity over and through the tea leaves while in the drum, in which process the drum is rotated at such a speed that as the tea leaves are moved longitudinally with respect to the drum axis from a position near one end of the drum towards the other end of the drum, the leaves are caused to carry out an oscillatory movement firstly being carried upwardly by the internal surface of the drum, and then slipping down said surface towards the other end of the drum, so that the tea leaves rub gently against each other.

CLASS 128F. 133842.

A NOVEL DEVICE FOR ADMINISTERING MEDICAMENTS TO THE URETHAL TRACT.

IMS LIMITED, OF 1930 SANTA ANITA AVENUE, SOUTH EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA 91733, U.S.A.

Application No. 133842 filed December 3, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A novel device for administering medicaments to the urethal tract comprising a barrel having an open end and a closed end, a thrust portion within said barrel and terminating in proximity to the open end of said barrel, projecting upward within said thrust portion, a fluid passage member terminating within said thrust portion, said fluid passage having a central bore, puncturing means associated with the upper end of said fluid passage, a flange on said fluid passage member adapted to limit the lateral movement of said fluid passage member with relation to said thrust portion to maintain an essentially concentric relationship therebetween, a urethal tip extending from said barrel and communicating with said central bore, a vial having an open end and a closed end a resilient reciprocating stopper sealing on the walls of said vial, said stopper having a center hole therein bridged by an imperforate diaphragm, said diaphragm being adapted to be punctured by said puncturing means

CLASS 136C. 134184.

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING TUBULAR BODIES OF THERMOPLASTIC SYNTHETIC RESIN MATERIAL.

KAUTEX-WERK REINOLD HAGEN, OF 5300 BONN-HOLZLAR 1, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 134184 filed January 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims.

A method of producing a tubular body of thermoplastic synthetic resin material, including the steps of extruding such material to form a plurality of co-axial tubular streams, each tubular stream having at least one longitudinal seam, arranging all seams to be mutually offset in a peripheral direction, and radially uniting the co-axial tubular streams to form the tubular body.

CLASS 145B. 134221.

PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURE OF CONICAL AND DISC SETS FOR PAPER-PULP REFINING MACHINES.

PILAO ACOS E REFINADORES LTDA., OF RUA CAMPO LARGO, 369, IN SAO PAULO, STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Application No. 134221 filed on January 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

An improved method for manufacturing conical sets and disc sets for pulp refining machines comprising the steps of preparing a separate supporting body, made of lower grade steel, having a smooth and even working surface of separately preparing the blades made of lower grade steel, mechanically pre-treated by means of cold-rolling, so as to have them compacted and strengthened to 300 to 550 Brinnell, and to fix the said blades in a permanent and unremovable way, on the said working surface by means of continuous welding along both the lower sides of each blade.

CLASS 130—F+I. 134293.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A METHOD FOR THE SELECTIVE EXTRACTION OF NICKEL AND COBALT FROM LATERITIC ORES.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 134293 filed January 17, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the selective extraction of nickel and cobalt into solution from lateritic nickel ores of Orissa containing 0.5-2.0% Nickel 0.01-0.2% cobalt and 8.0-60% of iron characterised in that the dried ore blended with an activator is mixed with 20—40 wt. % of sulphuric acid (specific gravity 1,84) with respect to the ore; dried at a temperature of 100—130°C, crushed to a size of 2-20 mesh, preheated at a temperature of 350—520°C and then roasted at a temperature of 600—800°C, further characterised in that the roasted mass is leached with water at a temperature of 70—90°C to extract nickel and cobalt sulphates into solution followed by hydrolysis of the clear leach solution to get nickel and cobalt hydroxides.

CLASS 6A2 & 50E3. 134422.

METHOD AND INSTALLATION FOR THE COMPRESSION OF A FLUID BY THE EXPANSION OF ANOTHER FLUID.

L'AIR LIQUIDE, SOCIETE ANONYME POUR L'TEUDE ET L'EXPLOITATION DES PROCEDES GEORGES CLAUDE OF 75, QUAIR D'ORSAY-75-PARIS.

7EME, FRANCE

Application No. 134422 filed January 29, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Calcutta.

31 Claims.

A method of manufacturing a product, as herein described, for instance by fractionated distillation of a mixture, using at least one thermal cycle allowing exchanging pressures between a less volatile fluid under a low pressure, at least partly in gaseous state, and a more volatile fluid under a high pressure, at least partly in gaseous state, said fluids being available in the course of said method, which thermal cycle comprises :

(a) in a fractionated separation zone working under at least one low pressure, putting into counter-flow liquid-vapour separation equilibrium at least the less volatile fluid available in said fractionated separation zone with at least one light fraction of said fluids, at most as volatile as said more volatile fluid under a high pressure, at least partly in liquid state, whereby there is obtained a more volatile fluid under substantially said low pressure, substantially different from said less volatile fluid under a low pressure, and at least one heavy fraction of said fluids, at least as volatile as said less volatile fluid under a low pressure, said a more volatile fluid under said low pressure being obtained at least partly in gaseous state and substantially colder than said at least one heavy fraction obtained at least partly in liquid state,

(b) extracting said heavy fraction from said fractionated separation zone, raising the pressure of said withdrawn heavy fraction from a low pressure to a high pressure, and introducing said heavy fraction into a fractionated mixture zone,

(c) in said fractionated mixture zone working under at least one high pressure, putting into counter-flow liquid-vapour mixture equilibrium at least the more volatile fluid available in said fractionated mixture zone with at least said heavy fraction, whereby there is obtaind a less volatile fluid under substantially said high pressure, substantially different from said more volatile fluid under a high pressure, and at least said light fraction, said a less volatile fluid under said high pressure being obtained at least partly in gaseous state and substantially warmer than said at least one light fraction obtained at least partly in liquid state.

(d) extracting said light fraction from said fractionated mixture zone, decreasing the pressure of said withdrawn light fraction from a high pressure to a low pressure, and re-introducing said light fraction into said fractionated separation zone.

CLASS 102-B & 150-G. 134509.

ADAPTOR ASSEMBLIES FOR CONNECTING COMPLEMENTARY MEMBERS.

GIRLING LIMITED, OF KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 11, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134509 filed February 5, 1972.

Convention date February 5, 1971 (4099/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

An adaptor assembly for providing a fluid-tight sealed connection between a pair of complementary members of which at least one of the members is provided with a recess, the adaptor assembly comprising a bush of resilient material for sealing engagement in the recess at least at one end, a tubular member for providing fluid-flow communication between the complementary members received in a through bore in the bush, and an enlarged head at one end of the tubular member located adjacent to the said one end of the bush to prevent obstruction of the tubular member by the material of the bush.

CLASS 102B & 150G. 134510.

ADAPTOR ASSEMBLIES FOR CONNECTING COMPLEMENTARY MEMBERS.

GIRLING LIMITED, OF KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 11, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134510 filed February 5, 1972.

Convention date March 4, 1971 (6073/71) U.K.

Addition to No. 134509.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

An adaptor assembly as claimed in the specification of our Indian Patent Application No. 134509 in which the enlarged head is provided with an apertured axial extension for engagement with the base of the recess in the said one member.

CLASS 102B & 150G. 134511.

ADAPTOR ASSEMBLIES FOR CONNECTING COMPLEMENTARY MEMBERS.

GIRLING LIMITED, OF KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 11, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134511 filed February 5, 1972.

Convention date July 10, 1971 (32483/71) U.K.

Addition to No. 134509.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

An adaptor assembly as claimed in the specification of our Indian Patent Application No. 134509 in which the through bore is counterbored at the said one end of the bush and the enlarged head is located within the counterbore.

CLASS 76D. 134576.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO HASPS FOR DOORS AND THE LIKE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SUCH HASPS.

NATVARLAL REVASHANKAR TRIVEDI, C/O. ZACONY PRODUCTS, LAKE ROAD, OPPOSITE KRISHNA CINEMA, AGRA ROAD, BHANDUP, BOMBAY-78, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 134576 filed February 11, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

9 Claims.

A hasp characterised in that it includes a leaf formed from extruded metal section carrying an extension tongue at its upper end and a vertically extending slot formed near its bottom end, said tongue being press fitted within a pair of oppositely disposed longitudinally extending registered slots formed near the middle of an extruded pipe section and covered by means of a tight fit sleeve carrying a longitudinally extending slot so that said leaf member below said tongue gets accommodated within said slot part of the sleeve.

CLASS 20-B. 134756.

STEREO MODELS FOR REPRESENTING ORGANIC MOLECULES.

NIRANJAN SEN, OF 143-A, DR. GIRINDRA SEKHAR BOSE ROAD, CALCUTTA-39; MANISH SARKAR AND SM. JAYA SARKAR, OF 23-GORACHAND ROAD, CALCUTTA-14, AND CHANDAN SEN OF 41/B/5, GARIHAT ROAD (SOUTH), CALCUTTA-31, ALL IN WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 134756 filed February 28, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A stereo model of a molecule of an organic compound particularly a compound capable of existing in a plurality of conformation isomers or conformers, comprising two or more units of sp3 hybrid tetrahedral carbon atoms, sp2 hybrid trigonal planar carbon atoms, sq hybrid linear carbon atoms, carbon to carbon double bonds as in (a) benzene, (b) ethylene (c) conjugated dienes; carbon to oxygen single bonds as in alcohols and others; carbon to oxygen double bonds as in carbonyls; carbon to nitrogen single; double and triple bonds, oxygen to nitrogen single bonds and double bonds, nitrogen to nitrogen single, double and triple bonds; each said unit comprising at least one peg member and at least one flexible tubular member attached thereto and each separate unit having distinctive configuration and/or distinctive marking, such as colour or different numbers of dots. In one or more colours for identification, diameter of the peg member and internal diameter of the flexible tubular member being calculated to permit insertion of the former into the latter and free relative rotation of the two, the peg members and the flexible tubular members being scale models of actual distances between two atoms or of bond lengths, any two units on assembly being adapted to lock with each other by e.g. making a groove in the peg member at its junction with the flexible tubular member and crimping free and of the tubular member, peg member(s) of one or more of said units in said model being inserted into the tubular member(s) of one or more of the same or the other of said units, and looking them together to obtain one of the conformers; any other conformer being adapted to be formed by flipping one or more of said units from one position in space to another position in space said flipping being made possible by the flexible nature of the tubular members and their ability to rotate on the peg members, without removing/refixing any said unit from the model.

CLASS 104F+P. 134758.

A CARBON BLACK PIGMENT CONTAINING VULCANISABLE COMPOSITION AND RUBBER PRODUCTS PREPARED THEREFROM.

CABOT CORPORATION, OF 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134758 filed February 28, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972)Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.—No. drawings.

A vulcanisable composition of matter comprising a rubber selected from the group consisting of natural and synthetic rubbers and a carbon black product selected from the group consisting of furnace-type carbon blacks characterized by having a tinting strength of at least about 200, a pH value of at least, 4, and a value for the relationship of [tinting strength+0.6(Da)] 7, wherein Da is apparent diameter, of at least about 317, wherein the carbon black product is present in present in amounts of from about 10 to about 250 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of rubber.

CLASS 69F. 134779.

DIRECTION INDICATOR ELECTRICAL SWITCHES FOR ROAD VEHICLES.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134779 filed March 1, 1972.

Convention date March 20, 1971 (7540/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972)Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A direction indicator electrical switch for road vehicles comprising in combination, a body for mounting adjacent a steering column of a road vehicle, a rotator mounted on said body for movement between an inoperative position and a pair of operative positions, a pair of pawls carried by said rotor, a slot in each said pawl, a pair of posts upstanding from said rotor and being respectively engaged in said slots, resilient means urging one end of each said slot into engagement with its respective post so as to mount the respective pawl for pivotal movement about said post, a ball mounted in each said slot and movable relative to said rotor upon pivotal movement of the respective pawl about said post, and an abutment fixed relative to the rotor; the arrangement being such that, when the switch is in use on a vehicle and the rotor is in an operative position, one of the pawls is disposed in the path of movement of a striker on the steering column and movements of the striker in one angular direction pivots said one of the pawls about its respective post so that the striker can move past the pawl the pawl being movable by the striker, when the latter is moving in the opposite angular direction, in such a manner that the said one end of its respective slot is moved away from the post thereby allowing the striker to move past the pawl, said pawl being prevented from pivotting about said post by engagement of the respective ball with the respective abutment means the striker, when moving in one of said angular directions being arranged to engage the pawl and apply a force to the rotor to urge the latter towards its inoperative position and said resilient means being arranged so that when said striker is moving in said one of said angular directions and said rotor is in said operative position, movement of said pawl relative to said post under the action of said striker is resisted by said resilient means so that, unless the rotor is held in its operative position, the striker moves the rotor to its inoperative position to cancel the switch—.

CLASS 29-A. 135049.

APPARATUS FOR GENERATING AN OUTPUT SIGNAL FROM TWO INPUT SIGNALS.

EMHART ZURICH SA., OF SEEFELDSTRASSE 224, 8008 URICH, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 135049 filed March 24, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972)Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

An apparatus for generating an output signal from two input signals, said output signal being proportonal to the square of the length of a vector and said input signals each consisting of an impulse sequence in which the number of impulses is proportional to the double length of a projection of said vector under angles of 45° and 135°, respectively, onto a straight line, said apparatus comprising :

two storage means each of which is capable of storing one of the said two input signals; an impulse generator; two electronic circuits each comprising a first input, a second input and an output, said first input being connected with said impulse generator while said second input is connected with one of said storage units, each of said electronic circuits supplying as many impulses from said impulse generator to the output of this electronic circuit as corresponds with the square of the input signal stored in said storage unit connected with said second input; and an adding network connected with the output of each circuit.

CLASS 64-B-I. 135158.

PANELMOUNTING OF ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS.

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, WC2H 9ED, ENGLAND.

Application No. 135158 filed April 4, 1972.

Convention date April 29, 1971 (12213/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972)Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims

A panel mounting for receiving an electrical component and connecting it electrically to circuitry behind the panel, the mounting being arranged to allow replacement of the component from the front of the panel, and the mounting including a housing for attachment to a panel, a holder for accommodating the component, the holder being movable into the housing against biasing means therein for urging the holder out of the housing, and a latching mechanism operable to lock the holder inside the housing, the mechanism including a clawended pawl pivotally mounted alongside an inner wall of the housing and an elevation on

the outer surface of the holder, the elevation having an abutment which is engaged by the claw end of the pawl to look the holder, the pawl being spring-pressed towards a position in which it is freed from the abutment thereby releasing the holder, but movement of the pawl towards the freed position being prevented by a tooth on the abutment, the claw only being able to ride over the tooth to allow the pawl to reach its freed position when the locked holder is pressed further inwardly from its position when locked inside the housing, thereby allowing ejection of the holder by the biasing means.

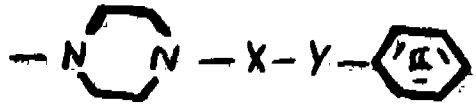
CLASS 32F1+F2b & 55E4. 135125.

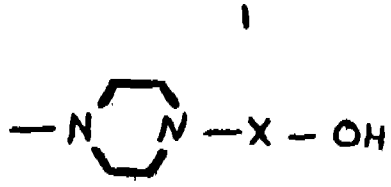
PROCESS FOR PREPARING NEW KETONE DERIVATIVES.

CASSELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT 526, HANAUER LANDSTRASSE, 6 FRANKFURT (MAIN)—FECHENHEIM, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 135125 filed April 1, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.





1A

X stands for alkylene having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

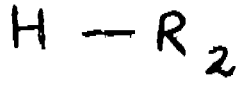
Y stands for a member selected from the group consisting of —O—CO and —CO—NH—,

R_3 and R_4 each stand for a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

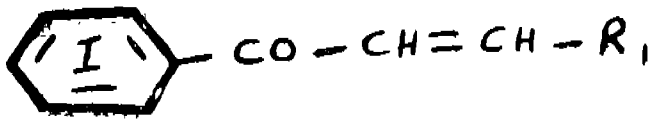
R_5 stands for a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and —OH, the nucleus I may have 1 to 3 alkoxy, halogen, alkyl or nitro substituents.

the nucleus II may have 1 to 3 alkoxy, halogen or alkyl substitutes.

the nucleus III may be substituted by 1 to 3 methoxy groups, which process comprises adding an amine of the general formula



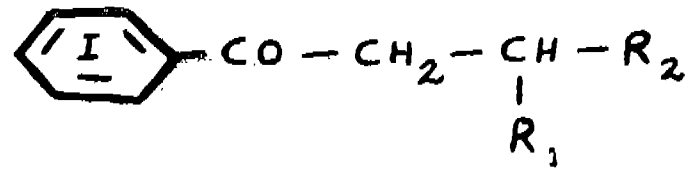
to a compound of the general formula



wherein R_1 and R_2 have the meanings as given above and the nucleus I may be substituted in the manner as shown above, and if desired, acylating or esterifying the adduct in a known manner such as herein described.

2 Claims

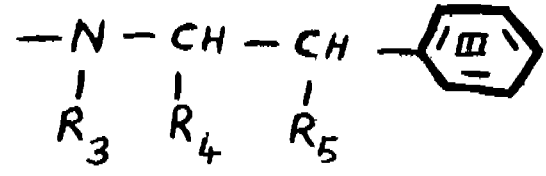
Process for the preparation of ketone derivatives having the general formula



and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, wherein—

R_1 stands for a member selected from the group consisting of —CN, —$CONH_2$ —COOH, —COONa and —COOK.

R_2 stands for a member selected fro mthe group of the formula shown in Fig. 1, 1A or 2.



2

CLASS 56E. 135165.

HYDROCARBON SEPARATION PROCESS.

TEXACO TRINIDAD INC., OF 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK,—10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 135165 filed April 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

A process for the preparation of C_{10}—C_{20} straight chain hydrocarbon product stream which comprises in combination introducing a vapor phase mixture of C_{10}—C_{20} straight cvhain and non-straight chain hydrocarbons into an adsorption zone at a temperature in the range of 575 to 675°F and superatmospheric pressure to effect adsorption of the straight chain hydrocarbon components by the molecular sieve selective adsorbent of Type 5A structure as herein described in said absorption zone, removing from the absorption zone an absorption affluent comprising the non-straight chain hydrocarbon components of the resultant treated mixture terminating the absorption step when the absorption zone contains a straight chain hydrocarbon overcharge of from about 20 to about 55% by weight depressuring the absorption zone in a depressuring step no reduce the pressure therein to pressure less than the pressure of the adsorption zone, discontinuing the depressuring step in a purge step introducing a purge stream of a desorbing medium comprising a major portion at least 50% by weight of straight chain hydrocarbons having a lower molecular weight than the lightest component of the charge admixture into the depressured adsorption zone to remove surface adsorbed components of the charge therefrom, continuing said purge stream flow until the total volume of the adsorption zone is displaced with between 0.1 and 10 purge volumes, terminating the purge step, re-

pressuring the adsorption zone to a pressure greater than the said adsorption pressure terminating the repressuring step in a desorption step introducing in the gaseous state at a space velocity in the range of 0.25 and 3 liquid hourly space volume a desorbing medium having the same composition as the purge medium to effect removal of the absorbed straight chain hydrocarbons from the selective adsorbent, withdrawing the resultant desorption effluent therefrom, fractionally distilling the straight chain hydrocarbons as a product stream from said desorption effluent, terminating the desorption step when between 70 and 90% by weight of the adsorbed hydrocarbons in the pores of the selective adsorbent have been removed by the desorbing medium, and repeating the cycle sequentially.

CLASS 27E & 152E. 135218.

ROOFING COMPOSITION

PLASTI-FIBER FORMULATIONS, INC., OF MERCEDITA, PUERTO RICO 00715.

Application No. 135218 filed on April 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A roofing composition comprising an aqueous dispersion of :

(a) a vinyl acetate homopolymer, a copolymer of vinyl acetate and an acrylic acid ester of a lower alkanol or a mixture thereof,

(b) a fibrous filler derived from bagasse and containing an alum, and

(c) a finely divided pigment.

CLASS 83B4. 135105.

METHOD OF PRESERVING STORABLE CROPS.

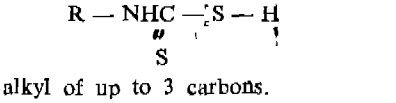
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, OF INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19105, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 135105 filed March 30, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A method of controlling storage rot fungi in a cereal grain and oil crop susceptible to hydration which comprises applying to said harvested crop, in an amount and at a time such as to inhibit deterioration of the crop by fungal attack, at least one zinc or sodium salt of a dithiocarbamic acid of the formula :—



wherein R is alkyl of up to 3 carbons.

CLASS 34A & 145F. 135219.

A METHOD FOR TREATING BAGASSE TO SEPARATE FIBROUS COMPONENTS THEREFROM.

PLASTIFIBER FORMULATIONS INC., OF MERCEDITA, PUERTO RICO 00715.

Application No. 135219 filed April 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A method for treating bagasse to separate fibrous components from sugar, pith and the like associated therewith by preparing a slurry of the bagasse and filtering the fibrous components from the slurry, in which said slurry is prepared by contacting the bagasse, without prior chemical treatment, with an aqueous solution of an alum.

CLASS 158A & 160A+C. 135249.

IMPROVED PASSENGER COMPARTMENT.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, OF THE CANADIAN ROAD, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO. CANADA.

Application No. 135249 filed April 12, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

An improved passenger compartment for a transportation vehicle having a floor and ceiling structures with a first, imaginary, vertical plane running along the length of the compartment to divide the same into identical halves and a second, imaginary, vertical plane perpendicular to said first vertical plane running across the width of the compartment to divide the same into identical halves, which passenger compartment comprises :

a first pair of identical wall structures, each of said first wall structures being arranged between the ceiling and the floor structures at equally spaced distances on opposite sides and in parallel relationship to said first vertical plane, each of said wall structures further having both a portion thereof with an opening therein of sufficient size to permit a passenger to pass therethrough and another, wall backing portion, said two portions of said first wall structure being identically constructed so that said first wall structures present identical locations of their said portions when viewed by a passenger in facing relationship thereto;

a second pair of identical wall structures arranged between the ceiling and the floor structures at equally spaced distances on opposite sides and in parallel relationship to said second vertical plane, said second pair of wall structures interconnecting the ends of said first pair of wall structures to define said passenger compartment side walls;

a pair of door structures, one such structure covering each of said openings in each of said first wall structures;

a first pair of identically constructed, passenger seat structures, each of said seat structures being identically located from said first and said second vertical planes against said wall backing portions of an associated one of said first wall structures and in facing relationship to said opening in the other of said first wall structures; and

a second pair of identically constructed passenger seat structures, each of said second seat structures being identically located from said first and said second vertical planes near an associated one of said second wall structures.

CLASS 25B & 35E. 135954.

PROCESS FOR MAKING OF ZIRCONBASED ABRASION RESISTANT TILES, BRICKS, MOULD LINERS AND THE LIKE AND THE ARTICLES MADE THEREBY.

SHYAM SUNDAR GHOSE, C/o, BELPAHAR REFRACTORIES LTD., P.O. BELPAHAR, S.E. RLY. ORISSA, INDIA.

Application No. 63/72 filed April 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of zircon based abrasion resistant tiles, bricks or mould liners which consists in preparing a "bond" from a composition comprising fine grained Zircon flour, fluxing agent or agents and bonding clay to obtain the fine grained "bond" and to the said 'bond' are then added grains of abrasive material and other materials such as sulfite-lye or dextrene and water to give a workable mix, the said mix being then moulded into desired shapes, dried and fired.

CLASS 188. 135955.

A COIN BLANK OR A MEDALLION BLANK OR A MINTED COIN OR MEDALLION.

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED, AT 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Application No. 223/72 filed May 17, 1972.

Convention date May 28, 1971 (114154/71) Canada.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A coin blank or a medallion blank or a minted coin or medallion comprising a substrate of an iron-base alloy containing less than about 0.03% carbon and having a hardness below about 65 Rockwell 30T hardness scale, said substrate being encase in and surrounded by a continuous coating of from about 0.0002 to about 0.003 inch in thickness, said coating having chromium diffused therein and having 6 to 48% by weight chromium at the surface thereof.

CLASS 72C & 131C. 135956.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO DETONATOR SHELLS.

INDIAN DETONATORS LTD., SANATNAGAR (I.E.) P.O., HYDERABAD-18, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

Applictaion No. 1140/72 filed August 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A method of manufacture of detonator shellls characterised by the steps of forming deep-drawing quality steel sheets into cups; annealing the said cups; covering the said cups with a protective layer or layers of anti-rusting metal or metals; and deep drawing the said cups into detonator shells of the required sizes.

Class 129M & 153. 135957.

CUTTING AND/OR ABRADING ELEMENTS.

STANLEY TOOLS LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS STANLEY WORKS (GREAT BRITAIN) LIMITED, OF WOODSIDE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Application No. 941/72 filed July 22, 1972.

Convention date July 23, 1971 (3462171) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A cutting and/or abrading element of sheet material for cutting and/or abrading of a workpiece by movement of the element over the workpiece in a working direction, (said working direction being vectorially either the same as or at an acute angle to a "forward" direction of a longitudinal axis of the element, depending upon how the element is oriented during use,) said element comprising a multiplicity of spaced apart apertures therethrough, said element also comprising a corresponding multiplicity of teeth, each tooth having a substantially straight cutting edge extending widthways of an associated aperture, each tooth being located adjacent a trailing edge of the associated aperture, the length of the element in the direction of its axis being at least a plurality of times the length of each aperture, the width of the element transversely of its axis being at least a plurality of times the width of each aperture, characterised in that the orientations of the cutting edges of the teeth change progressively from one part of the element to another part of the element.

CLASS 17E & 83A4. 135958.

PROCESS FOR SEPARATING MICROSCOPIC ALGAE.

INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANTS, OF 1 & 4, AVENUE DE BOISPREAU 92-RUEIL-MALMAISON FRANCE AND SOSA TEXCOCO, S.A., OF ECATEPEC DE MORELOS, ESTADO DE MEXICO, MEXICO.

Application No. 974/72 filed July 26, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

29 Claims

A process for separating microscopic algae from an aqueous suspension thereof, comprising a first preconcentration step, in which an aqueous suspension of microscopic algae is fed onto a filtration surface so as to provide the suspension with a relative velocity sufficiently high, when contacting the filtration surface, to carry away the forming filtration cake in the form of a concentrated mud, a second step, in which the said concentrated mud is filtered through a filtration surface which retains an algae cake, a third step, in which the said cake is washed by feeding water therethrough, a fourth step, in which water is pressed out from the washed cake, a fifth step, in which the resulting cake is converted to a fluid mud by mechanical breaking of a fraction of the algae contained therein and a sixth step, in which the said fluid mud is transferred to a drying zone where it is dried, the filtration surfaces having each a mesh size in the range of 10—100 microns.

CLASS 77B1. 135959.

METHOD OF AND MEANS FOR MECHANICAL EXTRACTION OF A PROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF BATCH OIL FROM TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

INDIAN JUTE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, OF 17, TARATOLA ROAD, CALCUTTA-53, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1/72 filed April 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Method of partial extraction, by mechanical means, of batch oil contained in textile products, such as fabrics, yarn and fibres, particularly of bast, e.g. jute products, on to a piece of absorbent paper such as filter paper, for the purpose of measuring batch oil content of said product which comprises, is case of fibres, taking a measured quantity of a lump of fibres, and in case of other products dividing out a sample from such a product, separating fibres therefrom, taking measured quantity of a lump of so separated fibres, placing at random the lump of fibres on two preselected pieces of the absorbent paper which are positioned one above the other on a non-absorbent plate, said fibres being wholly contained by an enclosure member such as a cylinder of pre-selected sectional area and subjecting said fibres to high pressures for a predetermined length of time thereby causing the extracted oil to be soaked up by the two papers in the zone of the enclosure, the dirt and small fibres being arrested by the upper paper.

CLASS 146D1. 135960.

MEANS FOR DETERMINING OIL CONTENT IN TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

INDIAN JUTE INDUSTRIES' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, OF 17, TARATOLA ROAD, CALCUTTA-700053, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1139/Cal/74 filed May 24, 1974.

Division of Application No. 1/72 filed April 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

Apparatus for measuring batch oil content in textile products such as fabrics, yarns and fibres, particularly of bast, e.g. of jute products, a part of which has been mechanically extracted onto an absorbent paper such as filter paper, comprising (a) an optical head and (b) an electronic amplifier unit; the optical head comprising two spaced, oppositely disposed tubular sections support means to keep the absorbent paper containing the extracted oil in the space between the two tubular sections, one or more lenses in the first tubular section to project a parallel beam of light from a light source in said first tubular section onto said filter paper, and one or more lenses in the second tubular section to focus the light transmitted through the absorbent paper onto a photoelectric cell in the second tubular section, the output from the photoelectric cell being adapted to be trans-

mitted to the electronic amplifier, said amplifier unit including means for indicating/recording the amplified value, such indicated/recorded value being a measure of the oil content in said textile product.

CLASS 32F1+F2a+F2b+F2c. 135961.

A METHOD OF PREPARATION OF KETOXIME CARBAMATES.

DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION, OF 1100 SUPERIOR AVENUE (FORMERLY OF 300 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING) CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

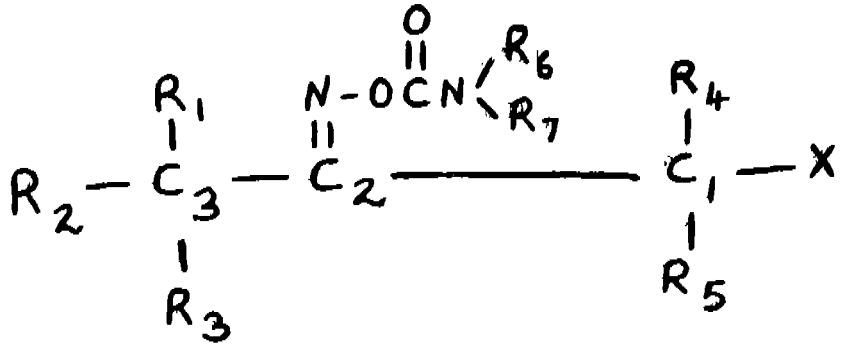
Application No. 529/Cal/74 filed March 12, 1974.

Division of Application No. 135199 filed April 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A method for the preparation of a compound of the structural formula shown in Fig.



wherein : (*a*) R_1 is R_2—R_4 or X;

(*b*) R_2—R_4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 may be connected to form a cycloaliphatic ring;

(*c*) R_5 is R_2—R_4 or X with the proviso that when R_5 and X are OR_8, SR_8, $S(O)R_8$, SO_2, R_8 or NR_8R_9, R_5 and X may be connected to form a hetero cyclic ring;

(*d*) R_6—R_7 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, or lower alkynyl;

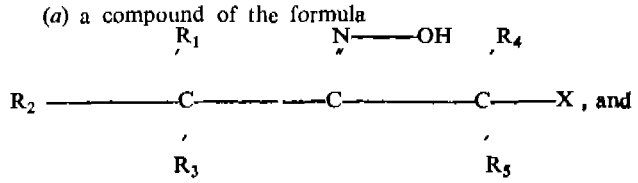
(*e*) X is SR_8, $S(O)R_8$, SO_2R_8, OR_8, OSO_2R_8, NR_8R_9, NO_2, CN, SCN, N_3, or halogen;

(*f*) R_8 is hydrogen lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, carbamyl, substituted carbamyl, acyl, or substituted acyl with the proviso that the lower alkyl or alkenyl groups may be further substituted with X; and

(*g*) R_9 is hydrogen or lower alykyl with the proviso that R_8, R_9 and N in the NR_8R_9 group may form a heterocyclic ring, and with further proviso that when R_1, R_2 and R_3 are hydrogen, R_4 and R_5 are hydrogen or X

which comprises reacting:

(*a*) a compound of the formula



(*b*) an isocyanate of the formula R_6NCO, where the symbols R_1 through R_6 and X have the aforesaid meanings.

CLASS 32F1+F2a+F2b+F2c. 135962.

A METHOD OF PREPARATION OF KETOXIME CARBAMATES.

DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION, OF 300 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO. U.S.A.

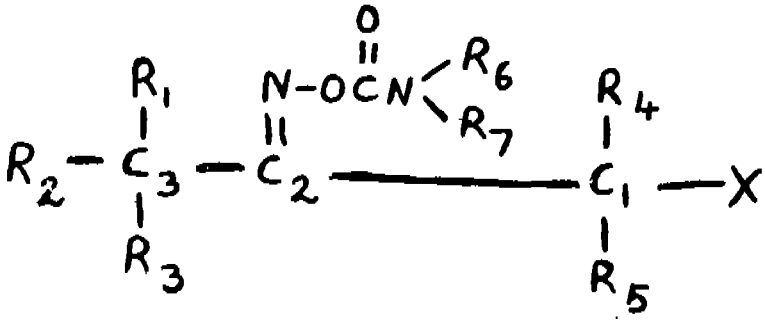
Application No. 530/Cal/74 filed March 12, 1974.

Division of Application No. 135199 filed April 7, 1972.

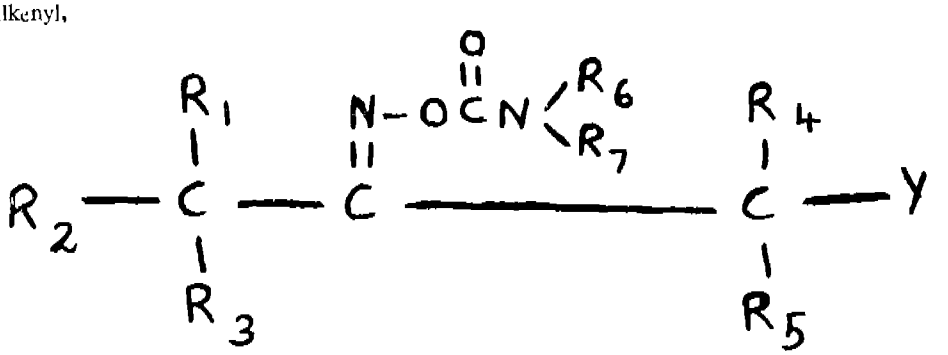
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A method for the preparation of a compound of the structural formula shown in Fig.



wherein (a) R_1 is R_2 —R_4 or X; (b) R_2 —R_4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl Substituted lower alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 may be connected to form a cycloaliphatic ring; (c) R_5 is R_2 —R_4 or X with the proviso that when R_5 and X are OR_8, SR_8 $S(O)R_8$, SO_2R_8 or NR_8R_9, R_5 and X may be connected to form a heterocyclic ring; (d) R_6—R_7 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, or lower alkynyl, (e) X is SR_8, $S(O)R_8$, SO_2R_8, OR_8, OSO_2R_8 NR_8R_9, NO_2, CH, SCN, N_3, or halogen; (f) R_8 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl,



wherein Y is a reactive halogen,

and

(b) HX,

in the presence of an HY acceptor where X and Y have the aforesaid meanings.

CLASS 130C+I. 135963.

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING HIGH PURITY SELENIUM.

INSTITUTUL DE PROIECTARI SI CERCETARI PENTRU INDUSTRIA METALELOR NEFEROASE SI RARE, BOULEVARD GHEORGHIU-DEJ NO. 1, BUCHAREST, RUMANIA.

Application No. 537/72 filed June 14, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972)Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

A continuous process for preparing selenium with purity of 99.999 or more per cent consisting in the thermal oxidation of commercial selenium of 90 to 98% concentration at a temperature of 450° to 650°C with oxygen, air, or oxygen enriched air previously heated at 350° to 450°C in the presence of concentrated nitric acid as catalyst; absorption of the selenium dioxide thus obtained in deionized water of more than 2 megaohms resistivity in counterflow in a hydrofluidized bed or packe columns to form selenious acid with cation-exchangers such a "Vionit CS" or the same; further reduction of the selenious acid to elementary selenium by means of sulphuric dioxide or an other reducing agent; followed by a final washing and, eventually graining.

CLASS 32F3d. 135964.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 1,5—AND 1,8-DIHYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE.

SANDOZ LTD., OF LICHTSTRASSE 35, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 198/72 filed May 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for pposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the production of 1,5—and 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone which comprises saponifying a mixture of 1,5— and 1,8-dialkoxyantrhaquinone, in which the alkoxy groups contain from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, using a strong mineral acid in acetic acid and with heating at a temperature up to the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

CLASS 32F1+F2b & 55E4. 135965.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROPIOPHENONE DERIVATIVES.

CASSELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 526 HANAUR LANDSTRASSE, 6 FRANKFURT (MAIN)—FECHENHEIM, WEST GERMANY.

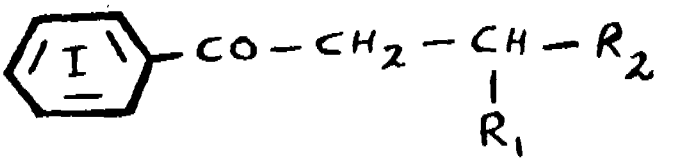
Application No. 321/Cal/74 filed February 14, 1974.

Division of Application No. 135125 filed April 1, 1972.

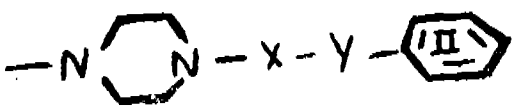
Appropriate office for oppositions proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

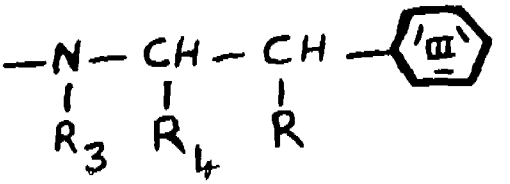
5 Claims.

A process for the preparation of ketone derivatives having the general formula



and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, wherein R_1 stands for a member selected from the group consisting of —COOH, —COONa and —COOK, R_2 stands for a member selected from the group consisting of a radical of the formula shown in Figs.

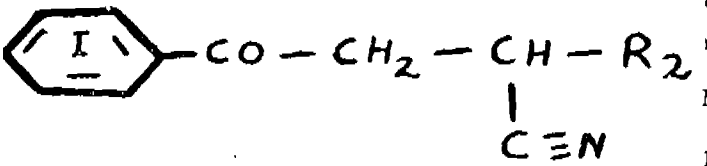




X stands for alkylene having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

Y stands for a member selected from the group consisting of -0-CO- and -CO-NH,

R_q and R_4 each stand for a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R_5 stands for a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and -OH, the nucleus I may have 1 to 3 alkoxy, halogen, alkyl or nitro substituents, the nucleus II may have 1 to 3 alkoxy, halogen or alkyl substituents, the nucleus III may be substituted by 1 to 3 methoxy groups, said process comprising the acid saponification of a nitrile of the general formula



wherein R_2 has the meaning as given above and wherein the nucleus I may be substituted as indicated earlier, optionally converting the carboxyl group in the resulting compound to the corresponding sodium or potassium carboxylate.

CLASS 32F2a. 135966.

A CONTINUOUS PREPHOSGENATION PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC ISOCYANATES.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1713/72 filed October 23, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for the continuous pre-phosgenation of an organic primary amine wherein a solution of phosgene in a inert solvent and a solution of an organic polymine in an insert solvent are continuously mixed and reacted in the absence of external cooling in the suction part of the second stage of a multiple-stage rotary pump of the non-self-induction type; wherein the phosgene solution is introduced into the rotary pump through a suction pipe socket and the polyamine solution is introduced through an additional lateral access point situated midway between the first and second impellers of the rotary pump.

CLASS 32F2b. 135967.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2, 4-DIAMINO-5-BENZYLPRIMIDINES.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED OF 183-193 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 1517/Cal/73 filed June 28, 1973.

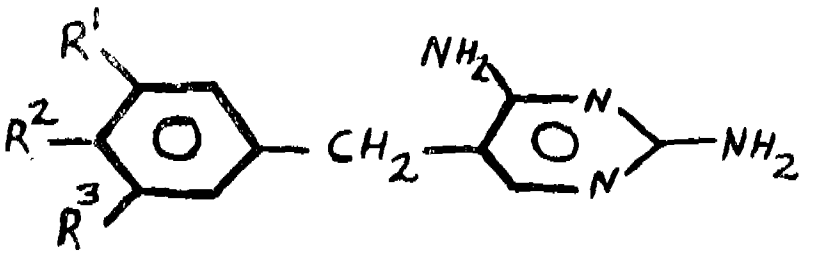
Convention date October 22, 1970 (50350/70) U.K.

Division of Application No. 133303 filed October 21, 1971.

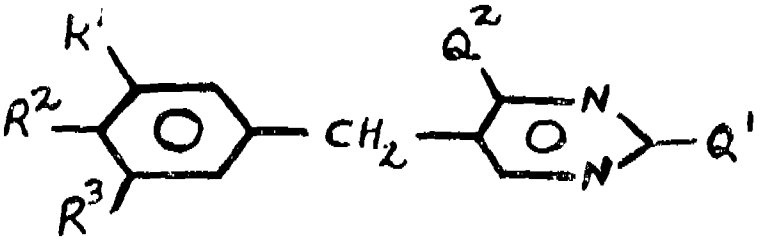
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A method of preparing a 2, 4-diamino-5-benzylpyrimidine of formula



wherein R^1 and R^3 are the same or different alkyl groups each having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms and wherein R^2 is an alkyl or alkoxy group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms which comprises aminating in a known manner as herein described a compound of general formula



wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are as defined above and wherein Q^1 and Q^2 either both represent halogen atoms or represent a halogen atom and an amine groups.

CLASS 143D5. 135968.

A PACKAGING MACHINE HAVING A PACKAGE CONVEYOR.

SCANDIA PACKAGING MACHINERY COMPANY OF 500 BELLEVILLE TURNPIKE, NORTH ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY 07032, U.S.A.

Application No. 2110/72 filed December 11, 1972.

Division of Application No. 130827 filed April 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A packaging machine having conveyor means for moving at least one article along a path to an article receiving station characterized by

(a) said conveyor means including a primary pushing means and an auxiliary pushing means,

(b) said primary and auxiliary pushing means being disposed in differen locations on the conveyor means to travel in a forward direction behind the article,

(c) said primary pushing means being effective to engage the following side of the article for moving the article into the receiving station,

(d) said conveyor means including means to change the direction of travel of the primary pushing means so

as to allow the auxiliary pushing means to next engage the following side of the article to insu a firm seating of the article in place within the receiving station.

CLASS 143D5.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING TEAR STRIP WRAPPERS.

SCANDIA PACKAGING MACHINERY COMPANY, OF 500 BELLEVILLE TURNPIKE, NORTH ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY 07032, U.S.A.

Application No. 2111/72 filed December 11, 1972.

Division of Application No. 130827 filed April 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

In a method of making a tear strip wrapper in which a narrow continuou, ribbon of tear strip material is joined with a web of wrapping material comprising the sequential steps of:

(a) making a perforation in the web of wrapping material before joining the strip and web,

(b) said perforation extending a limited distance along and in a direction transverse to the direction of movement for the strip and web and then

(c) making a pair of substantially parallel perforations which cross the transverse perforation in the web of wrapping material,

(d) said pair of perforations extending longitudinally with respect to a limited distance along the tear strip,

(e) one of said paid of perforations being made on one side of the strip and the other perforation being made on the other side of the strip.

CLASS 143D5. 135970.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ALIGNING A WRAPPER SHEET IN A MACHINE.

SCANDIA PACKAGING MACHINERY COMPANY, OF 500 BELLEVILLE TURNPIKE, NORTH ALINGTON NEW JERSEY 07032, U.S.A.

Application No. 2112/72 filed December 11, 1972.

Division of Application No. 130827 filed April 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

Apparatus for aligning a wrapper sheet in a wrapping machine having means for applying a sheet of wrapping material across one end and two opposite sides of the p.ckage or article characterized by

(a) shifting means including means for frictionally contacting a portion of the sheet lying against the article under the influence of a pressure to shift the position of the sheet to a desired alignment with respect to the article.

CLASS 143D5. 135971

DETECTING AND PREVENTING IRREGULAR CONDITIONS IN AN APPARATUS FOR CONVEYING PARTICLES.

SCANDIA PACKAGING MACHINERY COMPANY, OF 500 BELLEVILLE TURNPIKE, NORTH ALINGTON, NEW JERSEY 07032, U.S.A.

Application No. 2113/72 filed December 11, 1972.

Division of Application No. 130827 filed April 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

An apparatus for conveying articles having means for receiving articles from a package supply and conveyor means for moving articles from the package supply to said receiving means at predetermined intervals characterized by the combination comprising :

(a) detecting circuit means including means (49) for sensing an irregular article feed condition and first switch means (51) adapted to be operated by said sensing means,

(b) said sensing means (49) being located between the receiving means (53) and the article supply,

(c) synchronized circuit means including a second switch means (80) electrically disposed parallel to said first switch means and means (81) for operating said second switch means in synchronization with said predetermined intervals,

(d) said synchronized circuit means being effective to stop the irregular feeding of articles into the receiving means (53) when an irregular article feed condition is detected by said sensing means (49).

CLASS 116-G & 143-D5. 135972.

AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT FOR EFFECTING ASEQUENTIAL STARTING OF AN ARTICLE HANDLING MACHINE.

SCANDIA PACKAGING MACHINERY COMPANY, OF 500 BELLEVILLE TURNPIKE, NORTH ALINGTON, NEW JERSEY 07032, U.S.A.

Application No. 2114072 filed December 11, 1972.

Division of Application No. 130827 filed April 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

An electrical circuit for effecting a sequential starting of an article handling machine comprising :

(a) a first start circuit means (84, 105, 106, 107) providing current to the motor which drives the machine,

(b) circuit means (109) responsive to said first start means to arm the motor and prepare the machine to run,

(c) said responsive circuit means (109) being electrically parallel to the first start circuit means, and

(d) second start circuit means (111, 112, 113) providing power from the motor to the machine for running the machine automatically,

(e) said second start circuit means being electrically parallel to the first start circuit means.

CLASS 39—E+M. 135973.

PREPARATION OF TRISODIUM CHLOROPHOSPHATE.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, AT HINDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166 BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY 20, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 196/72 filed May 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

11 Claims—No drawings

A method of making a stable complex trisodium chlorophosphate $4(Na_3PO_4.11H_2O).NaOCl$ comprising reacting dehydrated trisodium phosphate with at least the stoichiometric amount of sodium hypochlorite in an aqueous medium in the presence of an amount of mineral acid sufficient to neutralise all the excess alkalinity.

CLASS 50-B. 135974.

A CROSSFLOW WATER COOLING TOWER.

THE MARLEY COMPANY, 5800 FOXRIDGE DRIVE, MISSION, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS, U.S.A.

Application No. 967/72 filed July 25, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

30 Claims

A crossflow water cooling tower comprising : a horizontally disposed, circular hot water distributor provided with distribution means for delivering water from the bottom of the

distributor in a generally circular pattern; an annular fill assembly underlying the distributor in disposition to receive hot water from said distribution means and presenting an upright plenum chamber in the interior space defined thereby said fill assembly having spaced, generally horizontal fill members for increasing the surface area of water impinging thereon; a circular cold water collection basin beneath the fill assembly in disposition to catch water gravitating from the fill assembly, the outer annular face of said fill assembly being open to present an air inlet extending from the hot water distributor down to the cold water basin and around the entire perimeter of the fill assembly; a cluster of upright, tubular open bottom and open top fan cylinders communicating with the plenum chamber and extending above the hot water distributor in the direct path of ambient wind currents; and a fan in each cylinder, rotatable about a respective upright axis and operable to pull air in though said inlet move such air through the fill assembly in crossflow relationship to the water gravitating therethrough, and then discharge such air vertically through a corresponding cylinder, the cylinders in said cluster being arranged to concentrate the energy of the air discharging from said cylinders a sufficient extent to produce a powerful, high-rising discharge column capable of resisting the tendency of such ambient wind currents to recirculate the discharging air back into said fill assembly.

CLASS 108C3. 135975.

BOTTOM BLOWN PROCESS FOR THE REFINING OF MOLTEN IRON.

USS ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS, INC., OF 600 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 2064/72 filed December 5, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims

In the bottom blown process for the refining of molten iron, wherein carbon and other impurities are oxidized by the introduction of a stream of oxygen containing gas, said gas being introduced in accord with "catch carbon" practice so as not to decrease the carbon in the resulting refined molten steel to a level below about 0.2% and wherein finely divided lime is entertained within said oxygen containing gas stream,

the improvement which comprises adding said lime at a rate to achieve an overall average lime load rate $\underline{L_o}$ of 0.09 to 0.16 pound of lime per ft^3 of oxygen, wherein the average lime-load rate for the first half of the blowing period $\underline{L_1}$ is at least 10 percent less than $\underline{L_o}$, and the average lime load rate for the second half of the blowing period $\underline{L_2}$ is at least 10 percent greater than $\underline{L_o}$, and

controlling the end-point temperature of said refined molten steel so that it does not exceed that given by the equation :

$$T_{max}\ (°F) = 3030 - 100\ (C)$$

wherein C is the desired level of carbon in percent.

CLASS 32E. 135976.

COPOLYMERISATION OF OLEFINS.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 920/72 filed July 20, 1972.

Convention date July 21, 1971 (34188/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A process for the preparation of an amorphous, vultanisable, elabomeric copolymer by copolymerisation of ethylene and at least one α-olefin having from 3 to 10 carbon atoms in the presence of as polymerisation catalyst, a transition metal composition which is the product of reacting a transition metal complex of the general formula

$$R_mMX_p \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

with a substantially inert matrix material having a hydroxylic surface (as hereinbefore defined) which is free from absorbed water, wherein M is a transition metal of Groups IVA to VIA of the Periodic Table of the Elements, R is a hydrocarbon group or substituted hydrocarbon group, X is a monovalent ligand and m and p are integers, m having a value from 2 to the highest valency of the metal M, and p having a value from 0 to 2 less than the valency of the metal M, the copolymerisation process being effected in a diluent comprising the α-olefin or mixture of α-olefins which is in liquid form under the prevailing polymerisation conditions.

CLASS 128-A. 135977

A TOURNIQUET FOR USE IN INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS.

MRS. KUNJBALA CHINUBHAI GANDHI, AT SHREYAS, NARIMAN POINT, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-20, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 18/Bom/72 filed September 23, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

5 Claims

A tourniquet for use in intravenous injections comprising a uniform stretchable band of predetermined length adapted to go round the subject-limb of the patient with a predetermined overlap at the ends, the overlapping portions having on their immediately opposing surface a pair of complimentary longitudinal pressure-sensitive tacky adhering mating pieces adapting to form a firm but manually detachable/peelable joint when the overlapping portion is pressed against the lower one after the tourniquet is put round the subject-limb.

CLASS 9-E, 12-B+D, 70C4 & 129G. 135978.

HARD METAL ARTICLES AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL LIMITED, OF THAMES HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 240/72 filed May 18, 1972.

Convention date May 28, 1971 (40324/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

An article made of sintered hard metal consisting essentially of metal carbide and metal binder, and presenting one or more working surface subjected to wear in use, in which in at least that part of the hard metal which presents the working surface or surfaces the binder consists of cobalt together with a lesser or equal amount by weight of ruthenium or osmium or both.

CLASS 9E, 12B, 70C4 & 129G. 135979.

CUTTING TOOLS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT THEREOF.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL LIMITED, OF THAMES HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 267/72 filed May 22, 1972.

Convention date May 28, 1971 (17992/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings.

A cutting tool having a coating of ruthenium or osmium or both deposited on at least the surfaces adjacent to the cutting edge or each edge.

CLASS 129-C+P. 135980.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO DRILL CHUCKS.

THE JACOBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, OF ARCHER TOOL WORKS, ARCHER ROAD, SHEFFIELD 8, ENGLAND.

Application No. 74/72 filed April 28, 1972.

Convention date July 21, 1971 (34252/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A drill chuck provided with a body part in which jaws are slidably mounted for converging movement in respective

guides; a nut member rotatably mounted on the body part but axially located in a circumferential groove encircling said body part, said nut member having screwthreaded engagement with said jaws for advancing said jaws through a forward portion of the body part to grip a drill shank; a gear element for turning said nut member the teeth of an extraneous chuck key being engageable with the gear element to tighten or slacken the jaws; and a cylindrical or generally cylindrical sleeve directly or indirectly connected to said nut member and extending rearwardly of the body part to rotatably engage a cylindrical portion of the body part remote from the nut member.

CLASS 32F2a. 135981.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 3-/BETA-DIALKYLAMINOETHYL/4-ALKYL-7-CARBOETHOXYMETHOXYCOUMARINS.

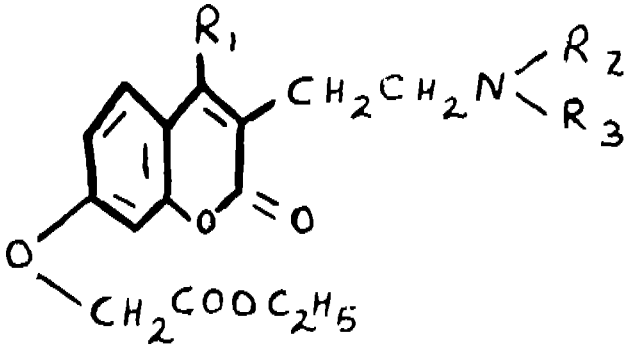
GRODZISKIE ZAKLADY FARMACEUTYCZNE "POLFA", PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PANSTWOWE, 5, PONIATOWSKIEGO STR., GRODZISK MAZOWIECKI, POLAND.

Application No. 924/72 filed July 20, 1972.

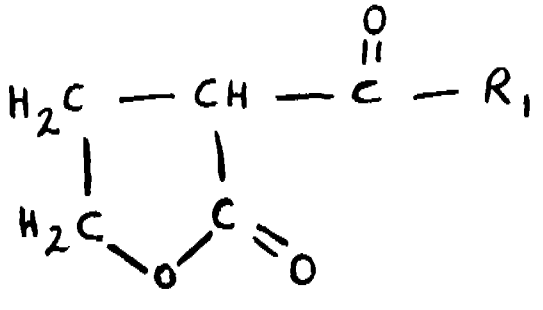
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

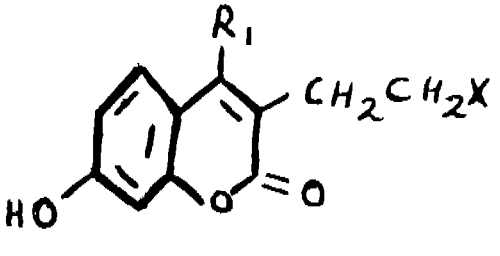
Process for the preparation of 3-/beta-dialkylaminoethyl/4-alkyl-7-carboethoxymethoxycoumarin of the general formula



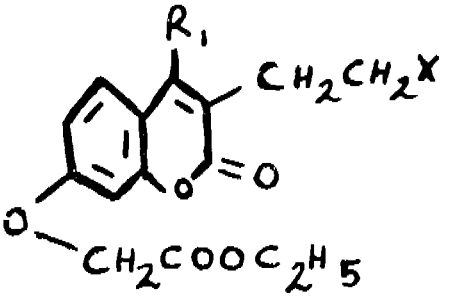
in which R_1, R_2 and R_3 denote lower alkyls containing 1-3 carbon atoms, and of their hydrohalides, characterized in that resorcinol is subjected to reaction with gamma-butyrolactone derivative of the general formula



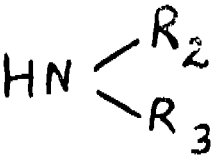
in which R_1 is of the meaning as stated above, and with hydrogen halide of formula HX, where X is Cl or Br in an anhydrous medium of lower aliphatic acid and phosphorous acid/pIII/, the obtained 3-/beta-halogeno-ethyl/4-alkyl-7-hydroxycoumarin of the general formula



in which R_1 is of the meaning as stated above, and X denotes a achlorine or bromine atom, is subjected to reaction with halogen acetic acid ethyl ester of the general formula $X\text{-}CH_2COOC_2H_5$, in which X denotes a chlorine or bromine atom, in the medium of acetone in the presence of alkali metal carbonate and a catalyst the produced 3-/beta-halogenoethyl/-4-alkyl-7carboethoxymethoxycoumarin of the gener formula 4



in which R_1 and X are of the meaning as stated above, is subjected to reaction with excess of dialkylamine of the general formula 5



in which R_2 and R_3 are of the meaning as stated above, in the presence of a hydrogen halide acceptor in the medium of benzene or toluene, whereafter the reaction mixture is washed with water, the solvent is evaporated, the remainder is dissolved in ethanol, the solution is treated with anhydrous zinc chloride, the mixture with the precipitated sediment of the complex compound is cooled, the sediment is separated, the complex compound is decomposed by means of an aqueous alkali metal carbonate solution or ammonia, and the liberated product of the general formula 1, in which R_1, R_2 and R_3 are of the meaning as stated above, is isolated and, if necessary, converted into hydrohalide in a known manner.

CLASS 2A2 & 168C. 135982.

ROLLER SIGNS.

BECKETT, LAYCOCK & WATKINSON LIMITED, OF ACTON LANE, HARLESDEN, LONDON, N.W.10., ENGLAND.

Application No. 871/72 filed July 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A roller sign comprising a frame, two spaced apart parallel rollers, each roller being mounted on the frame for rotation about the axis of the roller, a scroll of flexible information bearing material extending between and wound around the rollers and the frame being so constructed that at least part of the material between the rollers can be seen to display the information, a wheel or train of wheels rotatably mounted on a carrier, the carrier being mounted on the frame for pivotal movement, and reversible drive means for rotating the wheel or train of wheels, the arrangement being such that when the drive means rotates the wheel or train of wheels in one direction torque is applied to the carrier causing it to pivot into a first position in which drive is transmitted by the wheel or train of wheels from the drive means to one of the rollers to rotate the one roller, and when the drive means rotates the wheel or train of wheels in the opposite direction torque is applied to the carrier causing it to pivot into a second position in which drive is transmitted by the wheel or train of wheels from the drive means to the other roller to rotate the other roller.

CLASS 17A3, 34A, 40F & 80K. 135983.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ANISOTROPIC SULPHONATED POLYARYL ETHER/SULPHONE MEMBRANE.

RHONE-POULENC S. A., OF 22, AVENUE MONTAIGNE, PARIS 8E, FRANCE.

Application No. 265/72 filed May 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims.

Process for preparing an anisotropic sulphonated polyaryl ether/sulphone membrane by casting a solution of the polymer on a support, immersing the supported film in a coagulating bath and recovering the membrane produced, in which

(a) the sulphonated polyaryl ether/sulphone used possesses between 0.1 and 2 meq/g. of sulphonic acid groups as hereinbefore defined, and a reduced specific viscosity of between 40 and 200 cm^3/g. (measured as a 2 g/l solution in dimethylformamide at 25°C.);

(b) the concentration of the casting solution is between 5 and 60% w/v of solution;

(c) the coagulation bath consists of either water or an aqueous solution containing 0.1 to 10% by weight of an amine salt or a quaternary ammonium salt which is soluble in water and in the polymer solution;

(d) the temperature of the coagulation bath is between 0° and 100°C;

(e) the period of immersion in the coagulation bath is between 30 seconds and 60 minutes;

(f) the immersion in the coagulation bath is preceded by gelling the polymer layer; and

(g) the casting solution optionally contains from 0.1 to 10% by weight of an amine salt or a quaternary ammonium salt which is soluble in water and in the polymer solution.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

An opposition has been entered by Orissa Cement Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 133557 made by Orissa Industries Limited.

(2)

The opposition entred by Harish Textile Engineers Private Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 131353 made by Shirou Ichinose, as notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India, dated the 23rd March 1974 has been treated as abandoned.

PATENTS SEALED

117687 117854 127521 127623 129435 130275 130353 130366 130782 130894 131048 131139 131203 131255 131257 131302 131307 131332 131385 131409 131427 131449 131469 131510 131528 131538 131566 131591 131593 131601 131633 131649 131650 131706 131743 131751 131754 131781 131791 131872 131903 131905 131911 131967 131971 131985 132050 132099 132105 132141 132172 132175 132176 132177 132183 132191 132204 132206 132207 132217 132218 132221 132231 132241 132245 132247 132248 132252 132272 132282 132295 132300 132308 132445 132484 132486 132493 132518 132572 132573 132583 132589 132594 132615 132641 132642 132659 132684 132689 132703 132705 132708 132727 132733 132734 132735 132736 132750 132751 132752 132753 132757 132767 132824 132825 132826 132837 132879 132891 132904 132913 132917 132929 132931 132932 132933 132934 132948 133003 133005 133024 133061 133070 133071 133079 133104 133114 133144 133164 133165 133199 133214 133222 133223 133227 133236 133241 133253 133255 133282 133298 133299 133319 133356 133371 133394 133409 133425 133426 133441 133458 133463 133504 133512 133517 133526 133531 133535 133565 133566 133568 133570 133683 133693 133705 133710 133738 133740 133750 133773 133817 133819 133829 133877 133914 133924 133925 133949 133956 133973 133975 134090 134102 134108 134110 134158 134189 134216 134272 134278 134295 134357 134411 134474 134543 134550 134573 134599 134647 134692 134819 134840 134887 134902 135018 135078 135224 135274 135314 135329 135428 135433 135436 135437 135438 135440 135441 135443 135447 135448 135450 135451 135452 135453 135454 135455 135456 135460 135461 135462 135466 135468 135469 135471 135473 135474 135475 135496 135497 135504 135511

CLAIM UNDER SECTION 20(1) OF THE PATENTS ACT, 1970.

The claim made by (1) Sudhanshu Goel, (2) Upsham Goel and (3) Manisha Goel through their mother and natural guardian Mrs. Sudha Goel under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 to proceed the application for patent No. 132816 in their name has been allowed.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	Title of the invention
108155	(9-12-65) A process for the preparation of derivatives of chrysanhemic and related acids.
120752	((7-4-69) Improvements in or relating to fluid catalytic cracking of hydrocarbon oils.
121164	(3-5-69) Process for preparing organic phosphoric acid esters and pesticidal compositions containing the same.
121281	(12-5-69) Thiadiazole derivatives and fungicidal compositions containing the same.
121414	(20-5-69) Purification of hydrocarbons.
121620	(2-6-69) Improved hydrocarbon separation process
122380	(21-7-69) Insecticidal composition.
122408	(23-7-69) Process for the production of new basically substituted 1-cyano-O-carbamyl-formoximes and pesticidal compositions containing the same.
122582	(1-8-69) Process for the polymerization of olefins.
122686	(8-8-69) Process for the polymerization of olefins.
122929	(27-8-69) Method of making clear, virtually colourless polyethylene terephthalate.
122961	(29-8-69) Process for the manufacture of vinyl acetate.
123857	(3-11-69) Reduction of sulfur dioxide.
124323	(5-12-69) A process for the production of dimethyl 1-methyl-2-(methylcarbamoyl) vinyl phosphate.
124497	(18-12-69) Polymerization apparatus and process.
125457	(24-2-70) A process for the preparation of carboxylic acids.
125743	(16-3-70) Purification of fluorine-containing gases.
126331	(23-4-70) Process for treating waste waters.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

68600 68633 68714 68856 68883 68890 68921 69831 72826 73090 73114 73127 73148 73152 73180 77774 77843 77891 77926 77973 78020 78089 78090 78091 78092 78118 78128 78162 78204 78206 78256 78452 78455 78841 79643 79815 80218 82020 82957 83035 83333 83496 83632 83646 83669 83673 83683 83775 83784 83802 83816 83839 83867 83876 83877 83886 83892 83899 83923 83924 84014 84766 87295 87398 87755 87908 88033 88602 88949 89055 89077 89182 89284 89294 89458 89552 89614 89621 89631 89682 94717 94768 94769 94869 94997 95019 95094 95228 95243 95281 95390 95393 98391 99013 99819 100404 100416 100436 100503 100533 100798 100843 100910 100935 100991 101012 101088 101097 101127 101133 101193 101314 101349 101404 101405 101406 101430 101651 101860 102046 102047 102160 105648 105683 105729 105835 106073 106074 106110 106215 106477 106480 106493 106503 106537 106551 106579 106580 106632 106667 106688 106702 106704 106738 106749 106787 106879 106880 106973 106997 106895 107275 107810 108808 111261 111414 111511 111555 111571 111660 111661 111701 111713 111744 111745 111774 111780 111807 111810 111817 111829 111831 111855 111856 111875 111897 111899 111914 111965 111966 111987 112055 112067 112086 112091 112092 112117 112123 112152 112167 112485 113399 115840 115841 116509 116723 116753 116769 116811 116863 116887 117055

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117428 117453 117473 117474 117477 117488 117496 117499
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122648 122706 122729 122784 122791 122792 122817 122835
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127151 127270 127310 127364 127374 127374 127493 127494
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127808 127835 127843 127848 127857 127868 127904 127911
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130769 130773 130854 130872 130990 130993 131026 131042
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131764 131808 131851 131869 131873 131894 131898 131904
131912 131920 131934 131399 131954 131972 131973 131974
132198 132212 132219 132289 132313 132323 132340 132378
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132647 132674 132675 132754 132828 132834 132835 132836
132908 133012 133057 133064 133172 133622 134738 137313

CESSATION OF PATENTS

102152 102185 102196 102200 102205 102310 102333 102397
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102616 102631 102642 102655 102657 102661 102668 102697
102735 102769 102790 102834 102845 102852 102911 102998
103015 103019 103023 103046 103051 103076 103105 103115
103125 103172 103191 103192 103197 103199 103211 103229
103231 103240 103243 103264 103325 103442 103457 103478
103483 103517 103532 103555 103563 103602 103640 103641
103656 103802 103821 103866 103875 103928 103929 103940
103983 103993 103998 104051 104068 104083 104088 104096
104097 104102 104105 104115 104142 104148 104153 104157
104185 104217 104221 104256 104261 104266 104282 104288
104291 104292 104307 104375 104390 104392 104397 104419
104422 104485 104523 104533 104543 104544 104556 104560
104660 104711 104721 104727 104741 104742 104769 104797
104816 104963 105157 105922 107952 113308 119755 119949
120439 120555 120622 124294 124581 125240 125436 130158

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 105986 granted to Lawrence Bernhard Sandblast for an invention relating to "stem constructions for use with pipes and cigars and cigarettes". The patent ceased on the 1st July, 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 13th July, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32, in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 27th September, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 113308 granted to BP Chemicals (U.K.) Limited for an invention relating to inhibition of mould growth on crops during storage." The patent ceased on the 23rd December, 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 27th July, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controllor of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 27th September, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972, A written statement, in triplicate, setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 124581 granted to The British Petroleum Company Limited for an invention relating to "process for the production of toughened polymers of vinyl aromatic compounds". The patent ceased on the 24th December, 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 27th July, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 31, in duplicate, with the Controller of Patents. The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 27th September, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(4)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 127378 granted to C.A.V. Limited for an invention relating to "fuel injection nozzles". The patent ceased on the 3rd July, 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 2nd February, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32, in duplicate, with the Controller of Patents. The Paent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 27th September, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(5)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 129174 granted to "Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha for an invention relating to "hydraulically loaded rolling mills". The patent ceased on the 21st October 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 5th January, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 31, in duplicate, with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 27th September, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate, setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

—NIL—

NAME INDEX FOR APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1974 (No. 1203/Cal/74 TO 1460/Cal/74, 215/Bom/74 TO 253/Bom/74 AND 99/Mas/74 TO 112/Mas/74)

Name & Application No.

—A—

Ae & Ci Ltd.—1385/Cal/74
Affiliated Medical Research Inc.—1320/Cal/74

Name & Application No.

Aluterv Aluminiumipari Tervezo Vallalat.—1459/Cal/74
Amchem Products, Inc.—1354/Cal/74
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc.—1283/Cal/74
American Home Products Corpn.—1298/Cal/74, 1299/Cal/74, 1314/Cal/74
Amin, A.B.—218/Bom/74, 219/Bom/74
Apaw S.A.—1277/Cal/74
Armco Steel Corpn.—1243/Cal/74
Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.—1308/Cal/74
Auto and Cable Manufacturing Co.—1280/Cal/74

—B—

Baschkaniwala, B.H.—237/Bom/74
Bagavathy, T.S.P.—109/Mas/74
Bala, R. (Smt.)—1263/Cal/74
Bauer Bros. Co. The—1388/Cal/74
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft.—1435/Cal/74
Beecham Group Ltd.—1344/Cal/74
Bhide, P.G.—222/Bom/74
Bio-Degradable Plastics, Inc.—1367/Cal/74
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Board of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, The—1208/Cal/74
Bolotin, I.M.—1307/Cal/74
Bolyanovsky, D.M.—1307/Cal/74
Bose, R.N.—1253/Cal/74
Bowreah Cotton Mills Company Ltd.—1379/Cal/74
British Steel Corpn.—1273/Cal/74, 1274/Cal/74
Budnik, J. M.—1307/Cal/74
Bunker Ramo Corpn.—1260/Cal/74
Burin, V. L.—1307/Cal/74
Burroughs Corpn.—1303/Cal/74
Butane Match Enterprises, Ltd.—1445/Cal/74

—C—

Canadian Industries Ltd.—1204/Cal/74
Carrier Corporation.—1206/Cal/74
Chaliha, J.—1428/Cal/74
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—1207/Cal/74
Chief Controller, Research & Development, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi—1231/Cal/74, 1289/Cal/74, 1424/Cal/74
Chief Engineer, Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., The—1259/Cal/74
Ciba-Geigy Ag.—1272/Cal/74, 1362/Cal/74, 1374/Cal/74, 1375/Cal/74, 1378/Cal/74
Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd.—225/Bom/74
Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc.—1437/Cal/74
Colgate-Palmolive Co.—1436/Cal/74
Cotton, Inc.—1369/Cal/74
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.—1203/Cal/74, 1226/Cal/74, 1227/Cal/74, 1234/Cal/74, 1239/Cal/74, 1240/Cal/74, 1241/Cal/74, 1326/Cal/74 1327/Cal/74, 1328/Cal/74, 1329/Cal/74, 1330/Cal/74, 1331/Cal/74, 1332/Cal/74, 1333/Cal/74, 1334/Cal/74, 1335/Cal/74, 1457/Cal/74

—D—

Danfoss A/S.—248/Bom/74
Dasgupta, D. K.—1443/Cal/74
Dash Fasteners (Private) Ltd.—1398/Cal/74
Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.—252/Bom/74
Didenko, Z.V.—1307/Cal/74
Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, P.O. Khadakwasla Research Station, Poona-24, Maharashtra State, India, The—233/Bom/74, 234/Bom/74, 235/Bom/74, 236/Bom/74, 239/Bom/74, 240/Bom/74, 241/Bom/74, 242/Bom/74, 243/Bom/74
Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-16, India.—1219/Cal/74, 1245/Cal/74, 1246/Cal/74, 1247/Cal/74

Name & Application No.

Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-110012, India, The—1442/Cal/74
Donaldson Company, Inc.—1315/Cal/74
Drozdov, A.S.—1307/Cal/74
Dunbar, P.A.—226/Bom/74

—E—

Eda (Overseas) Ltd.—1321/Cal/74, 1350/Cal/74
Electric Power Storage Ltd.—1300/Cal/74
Esb Inc.—1316/Cal/74, 1358/Cal/74, 1359/Cal/74
Estrela Batteries Ltd.—215/Bom/74, 253/Bom/74

—F—

Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning.—1212/Cal/74, 1213/Cal/74, 1214/Cal/74
Fernandes, J.—217/Bom/74
F.G. Kretschmer & Co.—1380/Cal/74

—G—

G.D. Societa' per Azioni.—1271/Cal/74, 1351/Cal/74, 1352/Cal/74
Gebr. Bohler & Co. Aktiengesellschaft.—1257/Cal/74, 1258/Cal/74, 1295/Cal/74, 1324/Cal/74
General Electric Co.—1225/Cal/74
Ghh Basel Ag.—1357/Cal/74
Giammarco, G.—1412/Cal/74
Giammarco, P.—1412/Cal/74
Girling Ltd.—1339/Cal/74, 1384/Cal/74, 1407/Cal/74, 1421/Cal/74
Gode, G.R.—1296/Cal/74
Goldsmith, M.C.—1238/Cal/74
Gopalakrishnan, T.P.I—100Mas/74
Gosudarstvenny Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Teploenergeticheskogo Priborostroenia.—1318/Cal/74, 1323/Cal/74, 1348/Cal/74, 1349/Cal/74, 1427/Cal/74
Gosudarstvenny Sojuzny Institut po Proektirovaniju Metallurgicheskikh zavodov.—1288/Cal/74
Goyal, V. M.—1251/Cal/74
Great Lakes Carbon Corpn.—1287/Cal/74
Groaves Foseco Ltd.—1390/Cal/74
Grover, H.S.—1346/Cal/74
Gulf Oil Corpn.—1447/Cal/74, 1448/Cal/74
Gustafson, M.W. (Engineer).—1305/Cal/74

—H—

Halcon International Inc.—1266/Cal/74, 1267/Cal/74
Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons Private Ltd.—144/Cal/74
Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Chief Engineer, The—1259/Cal/74
Henrich Koppers Gesellschaft Mit Beschrankter Haftung.—1275/Cal/74
Hindustan Lever Ltd.—223/Bom/74
Hooke Chemicals & Plastics Corpn.—1381/Cal/74, 1441/Cal/74

—I—

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.—1255/Cal/74, 1270/Cal/74, 1386/Cal/74
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-110012, India, Director, The—1442/Cal/74
Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-16, India, Director General.—1219/Cal/74, 1245/Cal/74, 1246/Cal/74, 1247/Cal/74
Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The—224/Bom/74
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Interlight.—1366/Cal/74
Islam, M.M.—107/Mas/74

Name & Application No.

J

Jacques, P.—1446/Cal/74.
Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd.—1210/Cal/74, 1211/Cal/74, 1340/Cal/74, 1342/Cal/74, 1353/Cal/74, 1363/Cal/74, 1376/Cal/74, 1377/Cal/74, 1389/Cal/74
Jp Engineering Private Ltd.—249/Bom/74

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Kali-Chemie Aktiengesellschaft.—1301/Cal/74
Kanegafuchi Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.—1217/Cal/74
Kannan, T.—110/Mas/74
Kapoor, S.C.—1423/Cal/74
Kapur, P.C.—1399/Cal/74
Kathuria, D.N.—1453/Cal/74
Kavlekar, A.Y.—216/Bom/74
Kedia, A.K.—1336/Cal/74
Kela, A. (Mrs.)—1455/Cal/74
Kothari, K. C.—1345/Cal/74
Koval, L.P.—1307/Cal/74
Kulkarni, S.P. (Mrs.)—238/Bom/74
Kumar, K.R.N.—112/Mas/74
Kvb Inc.—1365/Cal/74
Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd.—1249/Cal/74

L

Laboratorie General Des Telecommunications.—1236/Cal/74
Ljubushkin, G. V.—1307/Cal/74
Loganathan, A.J.—103/Mas/74
Loqvist, K.R. (Engineer)—1305/Cal/74
Lucas Electrical Company Ltd., The—1409/Cal/74 1415/Cal/74, 1416/Cal/74

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Marchenko, A.S.—1307/Cal/74
Maschinenfabrik Rieter A.G.—1235/Cal/74, 1262/Cal/74
Mauser Kimmandit-Gesellschaft.—1248/Cal/74
May & Baker Ltd.—1268/Cal/74
Mehta, M.D.—228/Bom/74, 229/Bom/74
Meissner, J.—1229/Cal/74
Mercier, G.—1347/Cal/74, 1361/Cal/74, 1440/Cal/74
Mercier, J.—1347/Cal/74, 1361/Cal/74, 1440/Cal/74
Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm Gesellschaft, mit beschrankter Haftung.—1254/Cal/74
Metallgesellschaft A.G.—1383/Cal/74
Michelin & Cie (Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin).—1233/Cal/74, 1293/Cal/74
Michiro Inoue.—1312/Cal/74, 1313/Cal/74
Midland-Ross Corpn.—1355/Cal/74
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.—1403/Cal/74.
Mobil Oil Corpn.—1261/Cal/74, 1302/Cal/74.
Montedison S.p.A.—1309/Cal/74.
Montefibre S.p.A.—1294/Cal/74.
Moskvin, V. D.—1307/Cal/74.
Mukerji, I. P.—1454/Cal/74.
Murti, N. N.—104/Mas/74.

N

Nagle, R. L.—230/Bom/74.
Nath, S. K.—1311/Cal/74.
Nichhabhai, P. I.—220/Bom/74.
Nima Private Ltd.—246/Bom/74 and 247/Bom/74.
Nippon Steel Corpn.—1371/Cal/74.

O

Oswal, S. K.—250/Bom/74.

Name & Application No.

P

Padam, S. A. S.—1429/Cal/74.
Padam, S. I. S.—1429/Cal/74.
Palkhiwala, J. P.—1230/Cal/74 and 1281/Cal/74.
Palnitikar, G.—108/Mas/74.
Palnitkar, G. P. R.—111/Mas/74.
Pandrol Ltd.—1215/Cal/74 and 1276/Cal/74.
Panthaky, J. M.—217/Bom/74.
Patankar, B. V.—105/Mas/74.
Patwardhan, R. S.—227/Bom/74.
Paul, J. K.—1360/Cal/74, 1400/Cal/74 and 1401/Cal/74.
Pfizer Inc.—1387/Cal/74 and 1456/Cal/74.
Pilkington Brothers Ltd.—1449/Cal/74.
Pinto, A. J.—99/Mas/74.
Poclain.—1338/Cal/74.
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R

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Research and Development, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi, India, Chief Controller, The—1231/Cal/74, 1289/Cal/74 and 1424/Cal/74.
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Rioux, J. E.—1446/Cal/74.
Robert Bosch GmbH.—1413/Cal/74.
Ronson Industrial Engineers Pvt. Ltd.—1425/Cal/74.
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Rotork Ltd.—1278/Cal/74 and 1290/Cal/74.

S

Sachs-Systemtechnik GmbH.—1221/Cal/74, 1222/Cal/74 and 1223/Cal/74.
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Sankyo Company Ltd.—1372/Cal/74 and 1373/Cal/74.
Satyanarayana, V. S.—1425/Cal/74.
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Scientific Repairs and Trading Company (Private) Ltd.—1252/Cal/74.
Sekisui Kascihin Gogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.—1317/Cal/74.
Selly Oak Diecasting Ltd.—1341/Cal/74.
Seshamani, V.—1426/Cal/74.
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Shah, N. N.—244/Bom/74.
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Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.—1404/Cal/74 and 1408/Cal/74.
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Simon-Carves Ltd.—1417/Cal/74 and 1418/Cal/74.
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Singh, J. N.—1450/Cal/74 and 1451/Cal/74.
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Smithkline Corpn.—1306/Cal/74.
Societe D'Etudes De Machines Thermiques.—1434/Cal/74.
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Stauffer Chemical Co.—1250/Cal/74.
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Svenska Maskiner Aktiebolag.—1368/Cal/74.
Sybron Corpn.—1228/Cal/74.
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T

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Talekar, B. R. N. R.—101/Mas/74.
Teijin Hercules Chemical Co. Ltd.—1310/Cal/74.
Texaco Development Corpn.—1325/Cal/74.
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Tjutiunnikov, B.N.—1307/Cal/74.
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Toshniwal, A.—1455/Cal/74.
Toth Aluminium Corpn.—1292/Cal/74.
Triplex Safety Glass Company Ltd.—1216/Cal/74.
Turp, G.—1446/Cal/74.

U

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Union Carbide Corpn.—1279/Cal/74, 1392/Cal/74 an 1432/Cal/7

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United States Borax and Chemical Corpn.—1343/Cal/74.
Uss Engineers and Consultants, Inc.—1209/Cal/74.

V

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Venkateswarln, P.—1399/Cal/74.
Vereinigte Osterreichische Eisen-und Stahlwerke-Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft.—1405/Cal/74.
Vetrocoke Cokapuania S.p.A.—1412/Cal/74.
Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Avtomatizatsil Chernoi Metallurgii.—1327/Cal/74.
Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Metallurgicheskoi Teplotekhniki.—1288/Cal/74.
Vyas, R. L.—218/Bom/74 and 219/Bom/74.

W

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Westinghouse Electric Corpn.—1256/Cal/74, 1264/Cal/7 1410/Cal/74, 1411/Cal/74, 1430/Cal/74 and 1431/Cal/7
Westrex Company Ltd.—1393/Cal/74, 1394/Cal/74 an 1395/Cal/7
Wiggins Teape Ltd.—1232/Cal/74.
Wilkinson Sword Ltd.—1242/Cal/74.

Z

Zellweger Ltd.—1370/Cal/74 and 1439/Cal/74.

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